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Swan





THE  
SPELLING-BOOK:

CONSISTING OF  
WORDS IN COLUMNS AND SENTENCES

FOR  
ORAL AND WRITTEN EXERCISES;

TOGETHER WITH  
PREFIXES, AFFIXES, AND IMPORTANT ROOTS

FROM THE  
Greek and Latin Languages.

By WILLIAM D. SWAN,  
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PHILADELPHIA:  
COWPERTHWAIT, DESILVER, & BUTLER.

1854.



## P R E F A C E .

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THIS work has been compiled to furnish teachers with a complete and systematic series of exercises in English orthography.

Experience has convinced the author that the old method of requiring children to study words in columns, arranged according to their accent and number of syllables, and to spell them orally, without reducing the exercise to practice by writing the words, is a useless task, and will never accomplish its design. Children may be able to spell words correctly when pronounced by the teacher; but, without frequent practice in writing, they will misspell them in composition. The recent reports of school committees upon this subject, bear testimony to the truth of this conclusion.

There are great and paramount difficulties in learning to spell correctly the English language. These difficulties arise principally from the anomalous and peculiar structure of the language, — from the variety of sounds given to

several vowels,—from silent consonants in certain classes of words, —and from the similarity of sounds in syllables formed by different combinations of letters. To obviate these difficulties,—to classify and arrange them under distinct heads, that they may be more readily and easily learned and remembered,—has been the principal design of the author.

Easy words, illustrating the simple sounds of vowels and consonants; words containing one or more silent consonants; words pronounced alike, but differing in orthography and signification,—have been arranged into distinct classes. But the great and distinguishing feature of the work is the arrangement of Exercises for Writing, in connection with the several classes. It has often been urged, and with good reason, against the spelling-books in common use, that children are required to learn to spell words, of the meaning and use of which they have no idea. These Exercises for Writing provide a remedy for this defect. Most of the words in the columns occur in the sentences, and the learner is thus shown their meaning and application.

The Rules for Spelling and the Exceptions should be thoroughly committed to memory by the learner, and frequent allusion should be made to them by the teacher, by questions like the following:—

(*RULE I.*) Why is the word *muff* spelled with two *f*'s? What are the exceptions to Rule I.?

(*RULE III.*) Why is the word *robber* spelled with two *v*'s?

(RULE IV.) Why is the letter *t* not doubled in spelling the words *cheated* and *limited*?

(RULE V.) Why are the words *libeller* and *revelling* spelled with two *l*'s?

(RULE VI.) Why are the words *almighty*, *albeit*, and *already* spelled with one *l*? What are the exceptions to this rule?

Words containing syllables or terminations, pronounced alike or nearly alike, but spelled differently, are arranged in parallel columns, which are also followed by appropriate exercises for writing. Much attention should be bestowed upon these terminations, as they form one of the chief difficulties in spelling. Take, for instance, the terminations *eive* and *ieve*, which have both the same sound, as in the words *receive* and *believe*. If the learner be told that whenever the letter *c* precedes the termination, it is spelled *eive*; but if any other consonant precede, it is spelled *ieve*, he will have but little difficulty in spelling this class of words in future; and so with all the other classes which have been arranged and explained.

Another prominent feature in the work is the introduction of the Prefixes and Affixes, by means of which the meaning of words is variously modified. There has also been added, for more advanced pupils, a large number of the important Greek and Latin roots, with some of their derivatives. These derivatives form an important class of words for spelling, independently of the roots, which may be traced to their origin or not, according to the age and capacity of the pupil.

These Prefixes, Affixes, and Roots, have been compiled chiefly from McCulloch's English Grammar. The works of Graham, Sullivan, and others, have also furnished much useful matter for the work.

WILLIAM D. SWAN.

Boston, November, 1848.

# THE SPELLING-BOOK.

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## ORTHOGRAPHY.

*Orthography* treats of letters, syllables, words, and spelling.

A *letter* is a character used in printing, or writing, to represent the sound of the human voice in speaking.

The *English alphabet* consists of twenty-six letters.

There are *four* kinds of letters; namely, *Roman*, *Italic*, *Old English*, and *Script*.

The letters have severally two forms, by which they are distinguished; namely, *capitals* and *small letters*.

Capitals are used for the sake of eminence and distinction. Small letters constitute the body of every work. — See *Rules and Exercises for the Use of Capitals* page 144.



## THE ALPHABET.

ROMAN.		ITALIC.		OLD ENGLISH.		SCRIPT	
Capitals.	Small Letters.	Capitals.	Small Letters.	Capitals.	Small Letters.	Capitals.	Small Letters.
A	a	A	a	A	a	A	a
B	b	B	b	B	b	B	b
C	c	C	c	C	c	C	c
D	d	D	d	D	d	D	d
E	e	E	e	E	e	E	e
F	f	F	f	F	f	F	f
G	g	G	g	G	g	G	g
H	h	H	h	H	h	H	h
I	i	I	i	I	i	I	i
J	j	J	j	J	j	J	j
K	k	K	k	K	k	K	k
L	l	L	l	L	l	L	l
M	m	M	m	M	m	M	m
N	n	N	n	N	n	N	n
O	o	O	o	O	o	O	o
P	p	P	p	P	p	P	p
Q	q	Q	q	Q	q	Q	q
R	r	R	r	R	r	R	r
S	s	S	s	S	s	S	s
T	t	T	t	T	t	T	t
U	u	U	u	U	u	U	u
V	v	V	v	V	v	V	v
W	w	W	w	W	w	W	w
X	x	X	x	X	x	X	x
Y	y	Y	y	Y	y	Y	y
Z	z	Z	z	Z	z	Z	z

## FIGURES.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0.

## CLASSES OF LETTERS.

There are two classes of letters — *vowels* and *consonants*.

A vowel represents a distinct sound of the human voice. The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w*, and *y*.

A consonant, though having a peculiar sound of its own, is used only in connection with a vowel. The consonants are *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x*, and *z*.

*W* and *y* are consonants when they precede a vowel heard in the same syllable ; in all other cases, they are vowels.

A diphthong is two vowels joined in one syllable ; as, *ea* in *beat* ; *ou* in *sound*.

A proper diphthong is one in which both the vowels are sounded ; as, *oi* in *voice*.

An improper diphthong is one in which only one of the vowels is sounded ; as, *oa* in *loaf*.

A triphthong is three vowels joined in one syllable ; as, *eau* in *beau*.

A proper triphthong is one in which all the vowels are sounded ; as, *uoy* in *buoy*.

An improper triphthong is one in which only one or two of the vowels are sounded ; as, *eau* in *beauty*.

## EXERCISES ON THE CLASSES OF LETTERS.

Show the vowels in the words *hat, dog, hen, ox, pig, cat, sun, man, hand, sell, give, time*.

Show the consonants in *spell, grass, fire, hemp, flax, corn, old, drive, give*.

Show the diphthongs in *head, said, guess, flood, been, friend, young, blood, brood.*

Mention regularly the vowels, diphthongs, and consonants in the following words: *know, have, blood, drown, bound, warm, sail, touch, smell, hear see, hate, road, breath, health.*

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### WORDS AND SYLLABLES.

A word consists of one or more syllables, and is used either alone or in conjunction with other words, as the sign of some idea.

A primitive word is one that is not formed from any simpler word in the language; as, *harm, great.*

A derivative word is one that is formed from some simpler word in the language; as, *harmless, greatly.*

A simple word is one that is not compounded; as, *book, man.*

A compound word is one that is composed of two or more simple words; as, *bookseller, watchman.*

Permanent compounds are sometimes united into one; as, *bookseller*: others are formed by the hyphen; as, *glass-house.*

A syllable is one or more letters pronounced in one sound, and is either a word or a part of a word. There are as many syllables in every word as there are distinct sounds; as, *gram-ma-ri-an.*

A word of one syllable is called a *monosyllable*; a word of two syllables, a *dissyllable*; a word of three syllables, a *trisyllable*, and a word of more than three syllables, a *polysyllable*.

## OF THE VOWELS.

*A* has five sounds ; as in *hate, hat, bar, balm, and ball.*

*E* has three sounds ; as in *we, met, and her.*

*I* has three sounds ; as in *mind, thin, and birth.*

*O* has five sounds ; as in *note, not, born, come, and tomb.*

*U* has four sounds ; as in *use, us, full, and rude.*

## OF THE CONSONANTS.

*B* has always the same sound ; as in *bad, crab, and sabre.*

*C* is hard before *a, o, and u* ; as in *came, cold, and cut* : and soft before *e, i, and y* ; as in *cell, cite, and cymbal.*

*D* has always the same sound ; as in *dim, bad, and rider.*

*F* has always the same sound ; as in *fat, if, and swift.\**

*G* has two sounds : hard, before *a, o, and u* ; as in *game got, and gun* : and soft, before *e, i, and y* ; as in *gem giant,† and gymnastic.*

*H* is aspirated ; as in *herd, heel, and hit* : or unaspirated as in *heir, herb, and honest.*

*J* has the sound of *g* soft ; as in *jest.*

*K* and *L* have always the same sound ; as in *kick, lately*

*M* is invariable ; as in *mud and mass.*

*N* and *P* never change ; as in *not, pen.*

*Q* is always followed by *u*, and is sounded as in *quake.*

*R* is rough ; as in *rob* : and smooth ; as in *hair and more.*

*S* has two sounds : hard, as in *those* ; soft, as in *this.*

*T* and *V* never change ; as in *tin and it* ; *vain and verb*

*W*, when a consonant, never changes, but is sounded as in *win and won.*

*X* has three sounds ; as in *Xenophon, fix, and exist.*

*Y*, when a consonant, is invariable ; as in *you and yes* when a vowel, is sounded as in *day, key, and boy.*

*Z* has but one sound ; as in *zeal.*

\* Except in the word *of.*

† With some exceptions ; as in *giddy, girl, and a few others, which have g hard.*

## VOWEL SOUNDS.

## THE VOWEL A.

The long sound of A, as heard in the word HATE, is expressed in several ways.

## 1. Before a consonant and a final E, (silent,) as in

fade	age	bake	late
made	cage	cake	mate
name	page	rake	rate
same	wage	wake	wave

## 2. By AI, as in CAIN.

maid	hail	gain	stain
paid	sail	main	drain
tail	aim	pain	bait
fail	claim	chain	wait

## 3 By AY, as in DAY.

bay	nay	way	tray
day	pay	bray	clay
lay	ray	gray	slay
may	say	pray	stay

## 4. By EY, as in THEY.

prey	whey	con-vey'	pur-vey'
they	o-bey	sur-vey	

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NOTE TO TEACHERS. — The learner should be required to spell the words in columns orally. The exercises for writing should be copied by the learner, but at recitation the sentences should be read aloud by the teacher, and the learner should be required to write them again. Sentences not in the book should also be dictated by the teacher. The pupils may then exchange slates, and review each other's work.

5. *By EI, as in VEIN.*

veil	deign	weigh	freight
skein	reign	eight	in-veigh'
rein	neigh	weight	neigh'-bor

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

1. He made a cage. I can bake a cake. He has the same name. Flowers fade. I can tell my age. He and his mate were late.

2. The maid was paid. You will fail to get bail. He will gain his claim. He will wait for the bait. The chain gives him pain.

3. On May day they sailed in the bay. Bricks are made of clay. Stay! I will show you the way. Nay, do not say so. Lay the pay on the tray.

4. They will obey the teacher. Birds convey their prey to their nests. They survey the scene. He is a purveyor of whey.

5. Eight skeins of silk weighed eighteen drachms. What is the weight of the veil? It was the reign of Henry the Eighth. Do not inveigh against thy neighbor.

*The sound of A, as heard in the word FAR.*

card	dark	far	cart
hard	park	scar	part
yard	barn	star	smart

*The sound of A, as heard in the word ALL.*

ball	tall	saw	scald
call	wall	law	ought
fall	paw	claw	caught
hall	raw	warm	wa-ter

*The sound of A, as heard in the word HAT.*

glad	black	can	shall
bad	bag	lap	have
had	nag	hat	lamp
cat	back	mat	map

#### EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

It is dark in the park. His part is hard. The card is in the yard near the barn. The star is far off.

The ball is on the wall. The cat caught the raw meat with her claws. Call the man. He is in the hall. The dog licks his paw.

I am glad he is not so bad a lad. The cat sat in his lap. The hat is on the mat. He puts the rags in a black bag. She shall have a new lamp.

#### THE VOWEL E.

*The long sound of E, as heard in the word BE, is expressed in various ways.*

1. *As a final, as in BE, HE, ME, WE.*
2. *By EA final, as in SEA, LEA, PEA, TEA, FLEA.*
3. *Before a consonant and a final E, (silent;) as in*

these	ex-treme'	im-pede'	scene
theme	se-rene	com-plete	here
su-preme'	con-vene	sin-cere	mete

4. *By EE, as in BLEED.*

feed	meek	sleep	beer
seed	feel	sheep	deer
reed	seem	street	queen
beef	seen	be-tween'	es-teen

5. *By EA, as in MEAL.*

read	reach	dream	heap
read	speak	stream	dear
leaf	weak	mean	fear
sheaf	deal	bean	heat

6. *By IE, as in FIELD.*

chief	siege	yield	piece
thief	liege	mien	niece
brief	shriek	bier	be-lieve'
grief	field	pier	re-lieve

7. *By EI, as in CONCEIT.*

con-ceive'	per-ceive'	re-ceipt'	nei'-ther
de-ceive	con-ceit	ceil'-ing	ei-ther
re-ceive	de-ceit	seize	in-vei'-gle

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

1, 2, 3. He told me the tea was made. We are near the sea. We were bitten by a flea. This is a poor plea. He completed his theme. The scene was extremely grand. Be sincere.

4 A deer has nimble feet. The beer made him feel sleepy. The sheep were asleep. Sow the seed. Cut the beef. It seems good.

5. I hear he leaped over a heap of leaves. Reach me that peach. He is too weak to speak. He reads a great deal. Do you mean to seal the note.

6. I believe it was chiefly done to relieve the besieged. We heard piercing shrieks on the pier. The thieves yielded. To be brief, his altered mien showed his grief.

7. I cannot conceive such deceit. He seized the receipt and tore it in pieces. Neither deceive nor inveigle your friend. This conceited man received a letter.



*The short sound of E, as heard in MET.*

bed	hem	hen	whe.1
sell	then	tell	went
ten	help	well	deck
pen	men	met	red

*The same sound is expressed in many words by EA, as in  
SPREAD.*

bread	dead	breath	health
spread	head	death	wealth
thread	tread	threat	stealth

#### EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

I can sell ten pens for ten cents. Help the men to feed the hens. Tell me if you are well. I met him when I went to see you.

The bread is as heavy as lead. Tread softly. He held his breath. My head aches.

#### THE VOWEL I.

*The long sound of I, as heard in the word MINE, is expressed in various ways.*

##### 1. Before a consonant and E final, as in

nice	dine	pine	hire
price	fine	crime	rise
rice	line	like	hive
slice	mine	smile	prize

##### 2. Before LD, ND, or GHT, as in

child	find	fight	bright
mild	mind	light	sight
wild	kind	might	tight
bind	blind	right	night

3. *By IE, as in*

die	vie	lie	cries
pie	tie	spies	flies

4. *By UI, as in*

guile *	dis-guise'	guide	buy
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5. *By Y, final, preceded by a consonant, as in*

by	sky	sly	try
shy	fly	cry	wry
thy	ply	dry	pry
why	my	fry	spy

6. *By YE, final, as in BYE, EYE, RYE.*

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

1. We dine at nine. A nice kite. Commit no crime. Smile again. It looks like a pine-tree. He has a nice slice of rice cake.

2. The bright light hurt the child's sight. The blind child was left behind. He fights with all his might. Mind you bind it tight.

3. The bird flies. Lie down. Tie the string. They vie with each other. He cried out. Cut the pie. The bird cries as she flies.

4. My guide was without guile, though disguised. Buy some pens.

5. They fly by night. Why is thy brother so shy? I ply my trade under the open sky. Try not to cry. Dry your eyes. Good by. Why is the fox so shy? I will try to spy him with my glass.

---

\* Except build.

*The short sound of I, as heard in the word It.*

hid	fill	him	bit
lid	still	swim	nit
bid	mill	brim	fit
fig	pill	give	sit

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Give him this fig. He hid the lid. Bid him sit still. Do you swim in this river. Pick up this stick.

THE VOWEL O.

*The long sound of O, as heard in the word So, is expressed in various ways.*

1. *As a final,\* as in*

so	no	car'-go	sa'go
go	wo	vol-ca'-no	al-so
lo	cal'-i-co	so'lo	dit-to

2. *Before a consonant and E,† final, as in*

globe	in-voke'	hope	those
robe	whole	rope	rose
mode	con-dole'	bore	vote
ex-plode'	a-tone	de-plore	re-mote'

3. *By OE,‡ final, as in DOE, FOE, SLOE, TOE.*

4. *By OA, as in OAR.*

load	re-proach'	shoal	soap
toad	ap-proach	foam	roar
loaf	oak	roam	boat
coach	coal	loan	goat

5. *By OU, as in SOUL, MOURN, FOURTH, MOULD, COURSE.*

\* Except do, who, to, two, too.

† Except some, come, none, done, one, whose, lose, above, dove, love, shove, glove, move, prove.

‡ Except canoe, shoe.

6. *By OW, final, as in*

bow	grow	mow	row
el'-bow	crow	know	sow
wid-ow	low	swal'-low	tow

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

1. No, I will not *go* so far. The ship had a cargo of *calico*. He also played a *solo*. Lo! the volcano.

2. Send home the robe. The whole globe. I alone deplore him. He chose to disclose the secret.

3, 4. A bitter *foe*. A sleek *doe*. There is a load of loaves in the *coach*. The *toad* is by the *oak*. The *coals* are in the *boat*. The *oar* floats. The *roaring* lion foams with rage.

5, 6. He mourned in his *soul*. He went through his *fourth course*. The *widow* pushed her *elbow* through the *window*. He killed a *swallow* with his *bow* and *arrow*. *Sow* the seed. *Mow* the grass. *Tow* the ship.

*The sound of O, as heard in Not.*

trod	lost	strong	st
sod	box	lock	tro
dog	fox	hot	hor
pond	John	soft	sho

*The sound of O and OO, as in Move and Food*

move	roof	soon	root
prove	fool	stoop	boot
food	stool	hoop	goose
mood	room	loop	noose

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The dog is on the box. He lost his socks. John is a strong man. The lock is hot. The horse trod on the dog. The fox is in the box.

I can prove that I move. He soon left the room. A foolish boy got on the roof. The bush has a root. He lost his boot in the pool. Stoop down and reach the stool.

## THE VOWEL U.

*The long sound of U, as heard in the word CUBE, is variously expressed.*

1. *Before a consonant and a final E, (silent,) as in*

cube	re-buke'	cure	use
huge	mule	sure	a-muse'
duke	tune	tube	re-duce

2. *By UE, final, as in*

res'-cue	sub-due'	hue	con-tin'-ue
due	ar'-gue	val'-ue	vir'-tue

3. *By EW, as in*

dew	hew	new	yew
few	mew	pew	cur'-few

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

1. The duke was amused. Be sure to use the mule kindly. He was mute. Play a tune.

2. Subdue your passions. Continue to do good. The money is due. The value of the house was paid.

3. They will hew down a few yew trees to make a new pew. See the dew on the grass. Cats mew.

*The sound of U, as in FULL.*

bull	bush	pul'-pit	pud'-ding
full	push	ful'-fil'	
pull	put	butch'-er.	

*The sound of U, as in TUB.*

tub	stuck	cup	mug
rub	dull	suds	jug
mud	hum	us	rut
snuff	gun	nut	shut

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

1. The butcher drove the bull. He pushed through the bushes. Put sugar in the pudding. The room is full.

2. A warm rug. A tub full of suds. Bees hum. He rubbed off the snuff. The cup fell in the mud. You must trust us with the nuts.

## SILENT LETTERS.

## B.

jam <b>b</b>	dum <b>b</b>	tom <b>b</b>	subt'-le
lam <b>b</b>	num <b>b</b>	bom <b>b</b>	re-doubt'
lim <b>b</b>	crum <b>b</b>	doubt	suc-cum <b>b</b>
chim <b>b</b>	plum <b>b</b>	debt	hec'-a-tom <b>b</b>
clim <b>b</b>	thum <b>b</b>	debt'-or	in-debt'-ed

## C.

in-dict'	in-dict'-ment	vict'-uals	czar
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## D.

hand'-some	Wednes'-day	hand'-ker-chief
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## G.

sign	deign	gnash	pro-pugn'
de-sign'	feign	gnat	im-pregn
en'-sign	reign	gnaw	di'-a-phragm
as-sign'	ar-raign'	phlegm	sov-er-eign
con-dign	cam-paign	bagn'-io	con-sign'-ment
for'-eign	par'-a-digm	poign-ant	se-ragl-io
co-sign'	con-sign-ee'	seign-ior	Gnos'-tics
yno'-mon	ap'-o-thegm	im-pugn'	gnarled

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

B. The jamb was made of marble. The lamb bleats. His limbs are numb. They climb the hill. Comb your hair. The tomb was opened. Do not thumb your books. The bomb burst. He was dumb, and opened not his mouth. The debt was paid, and the debtor was released. A subtle fellow. Every doubt was removed. The redoubt was taken. He was obliged to succumb.

C. He was indicted for robbery. Wholesome victuals. The czar was cruel. The indictment was read.

D. She was handsome. Wednesday was stormy. The handkerchief was found.

G. The ensign signed the paper. The design was frustrated. The criminal was condemned to condign punishment. He assigned his property. The merchant consigned his goods. A benign countenance. He deigned not to feign. In the reign of the late sovereign. He was arraigned before the council. He gnashed with his teeth. His opinions were mpugned. Rats gnaw holes. Gnats bite. He affirmed it with phlegm. A gnarled oak. He made out his consignment. Seraglio, the palace of the Turkish Sultan. Gnomon, the pin of a dial. Gnostics, one of the earliest sects in the Christian church. Diaphragm, a term used in anatomy.

## GH

freight	fright	neigh'-bor	drought
eight	might	plough	bought
weight	night	wright	brought
light	plight	ought	sought
de-light	right	thought	fought
blight	sight	caught	wrought
bright	slight	fraught	daugh'-ter
fight	sight	naught	be-sought'
big <sup>h</sup> t	neigh	taught	fur'-lough
sleigh	dough	slaugh'-ter	in-veigh'

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

GH. The ship arrived in eight days, freighted with sugar. The weight of the coffee. A bright sun. Blighted hopes. Dogs delight to fight. He was in a great fright. The right path. Hold tight. A slight wound. Have you ought to say? What have you caught? You ought to have taught him. Nought so tedious. He bought two knives. He brought the book. They fought hard. He wrought ten hours. The sleigh was upset. He inveighed against his neighbor. The farmer ploughs his field. The soldier had a furlough. The dough was unbaked.

## H.

herb	hos'-pi-tal	hap'-so-dy	hum'-ble-dee
heir	myrrh	het-o-ric	hem-or-rhage
hour	rhyme	he-tor'i-cal	dis-ha-bille'
heir'-ess	thyme	rhi-noc'-e-ros	a-ghast'
hon-or	ghost	rheu-ma-tism	ca-tarrh
hon-est	rheum	rhu-barb	ca-tar-rhal
hum-ble	Rhine	gher-kin	shep'-herd
hu-mor	ghast'-ly	hon-or-a-ble	shep-herd-ess
herb-age	ghost-ly	hu-mor-ous	hu-mor-some



## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

II. Some *herbs* are medicinal. He was *heir* to a large estate. A rich *heiress*. He went to the *hospital*. The *hour* had come. *Honor* and *honesty* are united. He was an *honest*, good-humored fellow. Animals crop the *herbage*. *Myrrh* is a bitter *herb*. He was exhorted to persevere in the study of *rhetoric*. The shepherd was stung by an *humble-bee*. He suffered from the *catarrh*. His body was *exhumed*. He stood *aghast*.

## K.

<i>knack</i>	<i>knell</i>	<i>knob</i>	<i>knowl'-edge</i>
<i>knave</i>	<i>knight</i>	<i>know</i>	<i>knapsack</i>
<i>knee</i>	<i>knit</i>	<i>knew</i>	<i>ac-knowl'-edge</i>
<i>knead</i>	<i>knife</i>	<i>known</i>	<i>fore-knowl'-edge</i>
<i>kneel</i>	<i>knot</i>	<i>knock</i>	<i>knight'-hood</i>

## CH.

<i>drachm</i>	<i>yacht</i>	<i>schism</i>	<i>schis'-mat-ic</i>
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## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

K. He has a *knack* at rhyme. The *knave* was compelled to bow the *knee*. The cook *kneaded* the dough. The psalmist *kneeled* on his *knees*. The *knell* was heard. The *knight* was in full armor. Stockings are *knit*. The *knife* was broken in a *knot*. The *knob* was made of glass. He *knew* the visitor by his *knock*. The man was well *known*. A *knuckle* of veal. *Knowledge* is power. The soldier's *knapsack* was lost. He *acknowledged* the gift.

CH. Sixteen *drachms* make an ounce. The *yacht* had *sailed*. The church was rent in *schisms*. He was *schismatic*.

## L.

alms	calf	ba/k	could
bal/m	half	ca/k	would
pa/lm	calve	cha/k	should
psalm	halve	sta/k	hal'-sers
qualm	salve	ta/k	sold-er
al'-mond	be-half'	wa/k	folks

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

L. He asked for alms. A balmy breeze. The palm of the hand. Calm your mind. Sing a psalm. A qualm of conscience. Bitter almonds. Kill a calf. Give me half of an apple. The salve cured the wound. He spoke in his behalf. He caught a salmon. A stalk of grass. The folks are coming. A chalk cliff. Take a walk. Tighten the halves. He soldered the vessel.

## N.

hymn	con-demn'	sol'-emn	col'-umn
kiln	con-temn	au-tumn	limn

## P.

psalm	prompt	re-ceipt'	sump'-tu-ous
psal'mist	tempt	ex-empt	sumpt-u-a-ry
psal-ter	emp'-ty	symp-tom	per-emp-to-ry

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

N. The hymn was sung. The bricks were burned in a kiln. The criminal was condemned. The column was raised. Autumn teaches a solemn lesson.

P. The psalmist composed a psalm. He was prompt in the discharge of his duty. He was tempted to sin. The cask was empty. The receipt exempted him from payment. The symptoms were unfavorable. He fared sumptuously. Sumptuary laws.

## S.

isle

sous

island

vis'count

## T.

chast'-en

soft'-en

e-pis'-tle

wres'-tle

hast-en

oft-en

gris'-tle

rus-tle

christ-en

fast-en

whis-tle

nes-tle

glist-en

cas-tle

this-tle

mort-gage

list-en

bus-tle

a-pos'-tle

christ-mas

moist-en

jos-tle

pes'-tle

ra-gou'

## U.

guard

buy

guin'-ea

bou'-quet

guess

quay

liq-uor

co-quette'

guest

quote

quin-tal

be-guile

guide

con'quer

quo-rum

dis-guise

guile

doq-uet

quo-ta

et-i-quette'

guilt

cir-cuit

quo-tient

guar-an-ty

built

buy-er

guit-ar'

mas-quer-ade

build

bis-cuit

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

S. He gave him a sous to carry him over to the island.

T. Chasten thy son. Hasten to be wise. The child was christened. The gold glistened. Listen to instruction. The leaves were moistened. The fire softened the iron. The cord was fastened. The castle was taken. The bustle was great. They jostled each other. He wrote an epistle. The sound of the whistle was heard. Thistles grow in meadows. Paul, the apostle. The farm was mortgaged.

U. Guard against guilt. No guile was found in his mouth. The merchant built a quay. James buys some *biscuits*. He conquered the enemy. He travelled the circuit in disguise. The drunkard bought some liquor for a guinea. As there was not a quorum, the house adjourned.

A quintal of fish. The lady played on the guitar. The coquette frequented nightly masquerades. The performance was guarantied.

## W.

<i>wrap</i>	<i>wrench</i>	<i>wring</i>	<i>wretch'-ed</i>
<i>wrath</i>	<i>wrest</i>	<i>wrung</i>	<i>an-swer</i>
<i>wran'-gle</i>	<i>wretch</i>	<i>wrong</i>	<i>tow-ards</i>
<i>wreak</i>	<i>write</i>	<i>wrin'-kle</i>	<i>south-ward</i>
<i>wreath</i>	<i>wright</i>	<i>writ-ten</i>	<i>wri-ting</i>
<i>wreck</i>	<i>wrist</i>	<i>wres-tle</i>	<i>a-wry'</i>
<i>wren</i>	<i>wry</i>	<i>sword</i>	<i>knowl'-edge</i>
<i>whole</i>	<i>who</i>	<i>whoop</i>	<i>whole-some</i>

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

W. Wrap up. It is *wrong* to *wrangle*. He *wreaked* his vengeance. The victor was crowned with a *wreath*. His *wrath* was kindled. The cruel boy *wrung* the *wren's* neck. The *wretch* was *wrecked*. His faith made him *whole*. The boy hurt his *wrist*. A *wrinkled* forehead. Knowledge is power. An *answer* was given. The letter will be *written*. *Wholesome* food. The *sword* was broken.

## SOUNDS OF LETTERS.

## CH sounded like SH.

<i>chaise</i>	<i>cha-grin'</i>	<i>chiv'-al-ry</i>	<i>cha-made'</i>
<i>cham-paign'</i>	<i>cha-mois</i>	<i>chev-a-lier'</i>	<i>deb-au-chee</i>
<i>chas'-se-las</i>	<i>char'-la-tan</i>	<i>chan-de-lier</i>	<i>sou-chong'</i>
<i>chi-cane'</i>	<i>chev-er-il</i>	<i>chi-ca'-ne-ry</i>	<i>ma-chine'</i>

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *chaise* was broken. *Chasselas*, a kind of grape. The *chamade* was sounded. He was *chagrined*. The carpenter invented a machine. A glass *chandelier*. *Chamois*, a kind of goat.

*In the following words, derived from the Greek, CH is sounded like K.*

<i>cha'-os</i>	<i>cho'-ral</i>	<i>Christ'-mas</i>	<i>cha-me'-le-on</i>
<i>chasm</i>	<i>chol-er</i>	<i>chron-ic</i>	<i>char'-ac-ter</i>
<i>choir</i>	<i>cho-rus</i>	<i>chor-is-ter</i>	<i>Chris'-tian</i>
<i>chord</i>	<i>Christ</i>	<i>chron-i-cle</i>	<i>chro-nol'-o-gy</i>

*CH, final, is also sounded like K, in the following words.*

<i>head'-ache</i>	<i>dis'-tich</i>	<i>loch</i>	<i>mon'-arch</i>
<i>li-lach</i>	<i>he-mis'-tich</i>	<i>ep'-och</i>	<i>te-trarch</i>
<i>stom-ach</i>	<i>conch</i>		

*CH, in ARCH, when compounded with the following words derived from the Greek, is also sounded like K.*

<i>arch-an'-gel</i>	<i>arch'-i-tect</i>	<i>arch'-i-trave</i>	<i>ar'-chives</i>
<i>arch-i-pel'-a-go</i>			

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *chameleon* is always changing. At *Christmas*, the *choir* sing a *chorus*. Restrain your *choler*. Common *chronology* dates from the birth of *Christ*. The *chronicle* says the *Christians* leaped into the *chasm*. *Choral* harmony. A *chronic* disease.

*A lilach gives me the headache. The monarch wrote this distich. A hemistich is half a verse. The tetrarch ruled from this epoch. He put the conch to his ear.*

CII, in ARCH, compounded with the following words from the French and Saxon, has the CH sounded like TSH.

arch-bish'-op    arch-fiend'    arch-dea'-con    arch-duke'  
arch-en'-e-my

CH, initial, sounded like TSH.

chal'-ice	cham'-pi-on	char'-i-ty	cher'-up
chan-cel	chance	charm	chest-nut
chan-cel-lor	chan'-dler	chase	chess
chap-el	change	chaste	chief
chest	chan'-nel	chas-tise'	chim'-ney
chafe	chant	chat	chine
chair	chap'-lain	cheat	chis'-el
chal'-lenge	chap-let	cheek	choice
cham-ber	charge	cheer	choose
champ	char'-i-ot	cher'-ish	cher'-ry
chaff	chest	chin	church
chalk	chick'-en	chink	charl
cheap	chide	chip	churn
cheese	child	choke	choc'-o-late
chew	chill	chop	cher-ub

#### EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The chancellor was in the chapel. He held a chalice in one hand and a chart in the other. The chaplain looked towards the chancel. The champion challenged the court. He sat in his chariot chafing his hands. The chief took the chain and entered his chamber. He took a chair and read a chapter which charmed him. The Chandler gave him change. What do you charge for your cherries? During the chase he chanced to fall. Some were chatting, others were playing chess in the chimney corner. The master chastised the boys and checked their pride. He chiselled the bark of the chest-nut tree. I admire your choice. The chicken is not so cheap as the cheese. Fill the chest with chaff. She chid the

*child* for *chewing chips*. It was *chilly* when we left the *church*. The *chi'd* was as fair as a *cherub*. Give him some *chocolate*.

*G, hard, before E, I, and Y.*

<i>gird</i>	<i>gear</i>	<i>au'-ger</i>	<i>gib'-bous</i>
<i>girl</i>	<i>geese</i>	<i>bog-gy</i>	<i>gid-dy</i>
<i>girt</i>	<i>get</i>	<i>fog-gy</i>	<i>gim-let</i>
<i>gift</i>	<i>tar'-get</i>	<i>ea-ger</i>	<i>lin-ger</i>
<i>gig</i>	<i>an-ger</i>	<i>mea-gre</i>	<i>drug-gist</i>
<i>gild</i>	<i>dag-ger</i>	<i>dreg-gy</i>	<i>hun-ger</i>
<i>gills</i>	<i>rag-ged</i>	<i>gir-dle</i>	<i>for-get'</i>
<i>gimp</i>	<i>stag-ger</i>	<i>ti-ger</i>	<i>for-give</i>
<i>give</i>	<i>swag-ger</i>	<i>fin-ger</i>	<i>to-geth-er</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

*Gird* on your armor. The *girl* received a *gift*. A fish has *gills*. Give me a *gig*. He was in *anger*. His *finger* was cut with a *dagger*. A *gimlet* is a small *auger*. He was *eager* to see a *druggist*. The moon was *gibbous*. He was *giddy*.

*PH sounded like F.*

<i>phrase</i>	<i>em'-pha-sis</i>	<i>soph'-ism</i>	<i>ep'-i-taph</i>
<i>phlegm</i>	<i>sym-pho-ny</i>	<i>soph-ist</i>	<i>eu-pho-ny</i>
<i>phe'nix</i>	<i>a-pos'-tro-phe</i>	<i>ser-aph</i>	<i>pha-e-ton</i>
<i>pheas-ant</i>	<i>sphere</i>	<i>ci-pher</i>	<i>al-pha-bet</i>
<i>phren-sy</i>	<i>lymph</i>	<i>tri-umph</i>	<i>at-mos-phere</i>
<i>proph-et</i>	<i>cam'-phor</i>	<i>blas-phe-my</i>	<i>par-a-phrase</i>
<i>pha-lanx</i>	<i>pam-phlet</i>	<i>eph-od</i>	<i>met-a-phor</i>
<i>el-e-phant</i>	<i>phan-tom</i>	<i>phys-ic</i>	<i>ca-tas'-tro-phi</i>
<i>ser-a-phan</i>	<i>or-phan</i>	<i>tro-phy</i>	<i>phi-los-o-phy</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

*Thou speakest* in a better *phrase*. He spoke with *phlegm*. *The physic* was good. The *phenix* arose from its *ashes*.

The *pheasant* was caught. He was in a *phrensy*. The *prophet* was inspired. The *phalanx* was irresistible. The *elephant* was taken. The *emphasis* was misplaced. He wrote his own *epitaph*. He spoke *blasphemy*. The *atmosphere* is light. The *catastrophe* was awful. It was written in *cipher*. He wrote a *paraphrase*. A *phaeton* is a kind of carriage. He enjoyed a *triumph*. An *ephod* is a garment, which was anciently worn by priests. The *seraph* spoke. Natural *philosophy* teaches the laws of nature. *Euphony* an agreeable sound.

*X sounded like GZ.*

<i>ex-act'</i>	<i>ex-ist'</i>	<i>ex-as'-per-ate</i>	<i>ex-u'-ber-ant</i>
<i>ex-alt</i>	<i>ex-ult</i>	<i>ex-or-bi-tant</i>	<i>lux-u-ri-ant</i>
<i>ex-haust</i>	<i>ex-am'-ine</i>	<i>ex-ec-u-tive</i>	<i>lux-u-ri-ous</i>
<i>ex-hort</i>	<i>ex-am-ple</i>	<i>ex-ec-u-tor</i>	<i>aux-il-iar-y</i>
<i>ex-empt</i>	<i>ex-ot-ic</i>	<i>ex-ec-u-trix</i>	<i>ex-on-er-ate</i>
<i>ex-ert</i>	<i>ex'-em-pla-ry</i>	<i>ex-em-pli-fy</i>	<i>ex-emp'-tion</i>

*X sounded like KS.*

<i>ex'-it</i>	<i>ex-treme'</i>	<i>ex-press'</i>	<i>ex'-pi-ate</i>
<i>ex-tant</i>	<i>ex-cel</i>	<i>ex-tend</i>	<i>ex-qui-site</i>
<i>ex-tract</i>	<i>ex-cept</i>	<i>ex-pose</i>	<i>lux-u-ry</i>
<i>ex-change</i>	<i>ex-cess</i>	<i>ex-cise'</i>	<i>ex-tat'-ic</i>
<i>ex-plain</i>	<i>ex-pect</i>	<i>ex-pound</i>	<i>ex-hib-it</i>
<i>ex-tol</i>	<i>ex-pel</i>	<i>ex'-e-cute</i>	<i>ex-cheq-uer</i>
<i>ex-ceed</i>	<i>ex-pert</i>	<i>ex-er-cise</i>	<i>ex-claim'</i>
<i>ex-clude</i>	<i>ex-clu'-sive</i>	<i>ex-clu'-sion</i>	<i>ex-cur'-sion</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The whole amount was *exacted*. He that *exalteth* himself shall be *abased*. The funds were *exhausted*. The boy was *exhorted* to obedience. The wounded soldier was *exempt* from duty. He *exerted* all his powers. It is natural for man to *exult* at his success. An *exotic* plant. John's conduct was *very exemplary*. Many were *exasperated*. The servant



demanded exorbitant wages. The executive power is vested in the governor. He was an executor of a will. Exuberant fertility. The boy was exonerated from all blame.

He made his exit. Only a part of Livy is now extant. An extract from Cæsar. He made an exchange. He explained his meaning. The scholar was extolled. King Solomon exceeded all the kings in riches. He was excluded from the house. James excels in philosophy. Lawyers expound the law. Exchequer, an ancient court in England. The criminal expiated his crimes on the gallows.

## WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERING IN ORTHOGRAPHY AND SIGNIFICATION.

### A.

ail, <i>to feel pain.</i>	aught, <i>any thing.</i>
ale, <i>a kind of drink.</i>	ought, <i>obliged by duty.</i>
air, <i>the atmosphere.</i>	arc, <i>part of a circle.</i>
heir, <i>one who inherits.</i>	ark, <i>a vessel built by Noah</i>
ere, <i>before.</i>	a-loud', <i>with a loud voice.</i>
e'er, <i>ever.</i>	al-owed, <i>did allow.</i>
all, <i>the whole.</i>	aisle, <i>a passage in a church</i>
awl, <i>a sharp instrument.</i>	isle, <i>an island.</i>
al'-tar, <i>a place for sacrifice.</i>	au'-ger, <i>an instrument.</i>
al-ter, <i>to change.</i>	au-gur, <i>one who foretells.</i>
aunt, <i>a relation.</i>	an-ker, <i>a liquid measure.</i>
ant, <i>a small insect.</i>	an-chor, <i>of a vessel.</i>
as-sent', <i>agreement.</i>	adds, <i>increases.</i>
as-cent, <i>steepness.</i>	adze, <i>a kind of axe.</i>

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A. What *ails* you? Three different *ales*. The cold *air*. An *heir* to an estate. If *e'er* it happen. *Ere* you go. A shoemaker's *awl*. *All* his goods. The *ascent* of a hill. I gave my *assent*. If *ought* prevent us. You *ought* to go. The *aisle* of a church. The *isle* of Wight. *Alter* the shape. A church *altar*. The *arc* of a circle. Noah's *ark*. My *aunt* found an *ant's* nest. Read *aloud*. You will be *allowed* to play. The carpenter lost his *auger*. The *augur* foretold the event. The ship was held by the *anchor*. The *anker* was well filled. The miser *adds* to his property. The cooper's *adze*.

X  
bad, *ill*.  
bade, *did bid*.  
bail, *surety*.  
bale, *a parcel*.  
ball, *a round substance*.  
bawl, *to cry out*.  
bear, *an animal*.  
bare, *without covering*.  
bark, *the rind of a tree*.  
barque, *a small vessel*.  
base, *vile*.  
bass, *a part in music*.  
bay, *a part of the sea*.  
bey, *a Turkish officer*.  
bell, *a sounding vessel*.  
belle, *a fine young lady*.

## B.

be, *to exist*.  
bee, *an insect*.  
beach, *the shore*.  
beech, *a kind of tree*.  
beat, *to strike*.  
beet, *a root*.  
ber'-ry, *a small fruit*.  
bu-ry, *to inter*.  
blew, *did blow*.  
blue, *a color*.  
bough, *a branch*.  
bow, *an act of reverence*.  
bourn, *a limit*.  
borne, *carried*.  
bread, *a kind of food*.  
bred, *educated*.

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

B. He *bade* the *bad* boy reform. A *bale* of goods. On *bail*. Throw the *ball*. Do not *bawl* so loud. Polar *bear*. *Bare* feet. The *barque* has sailed. The *bark* of a tree. The man sings the *bass*. A *base* act. The *bey*

sailed on the *bay*. *Bury* the *berry* in the garden. The wind *blew* the *blue* flag. The *bough* of a tree. Make a *bow*. *Beat* the carpet. Sugar is made of *beet-root*. Bake the *bread*. Well-*bred* children. *Be* quiet. The *bee* stings. *Buy* some fish. Sit *by* me. The *beech* tree never grows on the *beach*. The *belle* of the village. Ring the *bell*. He *was borne* away. The *borne* from which no traveller returns.

## C.

can'-non, a great gun.  
can-on, a rule, or law.  
cel-lar, a vault.  
sell-er, one who sells.  
ces-sion, a giving up.  
ses-sion, a sitting.  
col-lar, for the neck.  
chol-er, anger.  
coarse, not fine.  
course, way, direction.  
creak, to make a noise.  
creek, a small inlet.  
ceil'-ing, a covering.  
seal-ing, setting a seal.  
clause, part of a sentence.  
claws, the nails of animals.  
cite, to summon.

sight, the act of seeing.  
site, situation.  
climb, to mount.  
clime, climate.  
cruise, to sail up and down.  
crews, ships' company.  
cyg'-net, a young swan.  
sig-net, a seal.  
com'-pli-ment, expression of civility.  
com-ple-ment, full number  
coun'-cil, an assembly.  
coun-sel, advice.  
cru-el, barbarous.  
crew-el, worsted.  
cous-in, a relation.  
coz-en, to cheat.

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

C. The *canons* of the church. Fire the *cannons*. The *seller* of rags lived in a *cellar*. A *session* of parliament. The *cession* of a province. His *choler* rose. The *collar* of a coat. The traveller pursued his *course*. He bought *coarse cloth*. The door *creaks*. The coast has many *creeks*. He used *sealing-wax*. The *ceiling* of a room. Eagle's *claws*. A *clause* in a will. I had a *sight* of the *site* for the house.

He *cited* him to appear. His *cousin* tried to *cozen* us. During the *cruise*, the *crews* mutinied. A *cygnet* can swim. A *signet* ring. Give my *compliments*. A full *complement* of men. *Climb* the tree. Eastern *climes*. The *council* adjourned. His *counsel* was followed. His acts were *cruel*. The lady worked on *crevel*.

## D.

dear, *beloved, costly.*

deer, *an animal.*

due, *owing.*

dew, *vapor.*

done, *performed.*

dun, *brown color.*

deign, *to condescend.*

Dane, *a native of Denmark.*

die, *to expire*

dye, *color.*

doe, *a female deer.*

dough, *unbaked paste.*

dost, *thou doest.*

dust, *fine earth.*

draft, *a bill of exchange.*

draught, *of water.*

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

D. My *dear* son. He shot a *deer*. Well *done*. It was baked to a *dun* color. The money is *due*. The *dew* is on the grass. Bake the *dough*. *Doe*, an animal. A *draft* on a banker. A *draught* of water. *Dost* thou know that he was covered with *dust*? I fear he will *die*. *Dye* the cloth.

## F.

feat, *an exploit.*

feet, *the plural of foot.*

faint, *languid.*

feint, *a pretence.*

fare, *food.*

fair, *handsome.*

flew, *did fly.*

flue, *a pipe.*

flour, *ground wheat*

flow'-er, *the blossom of a plant.*

fore, *in front.*

four, *in number.*

fowl, *a bird.*

foul, *filthy.*

flea, *an insect.*

flee, *to run away.*

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

F. He performed a *feat* by jumping three *feet*. He made a *feint* of being *faint*. Coarse *fare*. A *fair* lady. The bird *flew* up the *flue* of the chimney. *Flour* is made of wheat. *Flowers* are fragrant. The wagon has *four* wheels. The *fore* wheels were broken. Carve the *fowl*. *Foul* weather. *Flee* away and be at rest. A *flea* bit the dog.

## G.

grate, *made of bars*.  
great, *large*.  
guilt, *crime*.  
gilt, *adorned with gold*.  
gait, *manner of walking*.  
gate, *door, or entrance*.  
grease, *melted fat*.

Greece, *a country*.  
groan, *to sigh*.  
grown, *increased*.  
guessed, *conjectured*.  
guest, *one entertained in a house*.

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

G. An iron *gate*. A shuffling *gait*. The fire *grate* in the *great* room. The prisoner's *guilt*. A *gilt* frame. The history of *Greece*. Soap is sometimes made of *grease*. A deep *groan*. The tree is *grown*. I *guessed* he was your *guest*.

## H.

hair, *of the head*.  
hare, *an animal*.  
hall, *a large room*.  
haul, *to pull, or drag*.  
hart, *an animal*.  
heart, *the seat of life*.  
hale, *of sound health*.  
hail, *frozen rain*.  
heal, *to cure*.  
*heel, part of the foot*.  
*hear, to hearken*.  
*here, in this place*.

higher, *more high*.  
hire, *wages*.  
him, *objective of he*.  
hymn, *a divine song*.  
hole, *a cavity*.  
whole, *all, the entire*.  
hoop, *to bind*.  
whoop, *a shout*.  
hoard, *to amass*.  
horde, *a wandering tribe*.  
hour, *sixty minutes*.  
our, *belonging to us*.

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

H. He caught a *hare*. His *hair* was *white*. *Haul* the net. He is in the *hall*. Can he *heal* a wound on the *heel*? He works for *hire*. A *higher* wall. Tell *him* to sing a *hymn*. The *whole* day. Dig a *hole*. A *hale*, hearty man. A *hail* storm. A *hart* darted into the *heart* of the forest. He *hoards* his money. *Hordes* of barbarians. Come *here*. Do you *hear*? Stay an *hour* in our house.

## I.

indict, to *accuse*.  
indite, to *compose*.

inn, a *hotel*.  
in, *within*.

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

I. In great haste he arrived at the *inn*. He was *indicted*. He can *indite* a poem.

## K.

key, for a *lock*.  
quay, a *wharf*.  
knead, to *work* dough.  
need, *want*.  
knave, a *rogue*.  
nave, a *part of a wheel*.  
kill, to *deprive of life*.  
kiln, a *large stove*.

knew, *did know*.  
new, *novel, fresh*.  
knight, a *title of honor*.  
night, *time of darkness*.  
knot, a *tie, a difficulty*.  
not, a *word of denial*.  
know, to *understand*.  
no, *not any*.

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

K. I lost a *key* walking on the *quay*. They will *kill* him. A brick *kiln*. You *need not knead* the dough. The *knave* broke the *nave* of the wheel. Do you *know* him? *No*, sir I *knew* it. A *new* coat. He could not untie the *knot*.

## L.

lain, *past participle of lie.*  
 lane, *a narrow path.*  
 lead, *a kind of metal.*  
 led, *conducted.*  
 leak, *to run out.*  
 leek, *a kind of onion.*  
 lief, *willingly.*  
 leaf, *of a tree.*

liar, *one who tells lies.*  
 lyre, *a harp.*  
 lo, *behold.*  
 low, *not high.*  
 loan, *any thing lent.*  
 lone, *solitary, alone.*  
 lessen, *to make less.*  
 lesson, *a task.*

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

L. The horse had *lain* down in the *lane*. He was *led* by the *lead* mines. The vessel *leaks*. *Leeks* grow in the garden. I would as *lief* as not. A willow *leaf*. He is a *liar*. Strike the *lyre*. *Lo*, how *low* he descends! A *lone* man. *Loan* him a hat. I will *lessen* his *lesson*.

## M.

made, *finished.*  
 maid, *a girl, or maiden.*  
 male, *the masculine kind.*  
 mail, *a bag for letters.*  
 mane, *the hair on the neck of a horse.*  
 main, *strength, force.*  
 mar'-shal, *the highest rank in an army.*  
 mar'-tial, *warlike.*  
 mead, *meadow.*  
 meed, *praise.*  
 meat, *food.*  
 meet, *to come together*  
 mean, *low.*

mien, *air, look.*  
 maize, *Indian corn.*  
 maze, *an intricate place.*  
 might, *strength.*  
 mite, *any small thing.*  
 moan, *to lament.*  
 mown, *cut down.*  
 more, *in quantity.*  
 mow'-er, *one who mows.*  
 mule, *an animal.*  
 mewl, *to cry as a child.*  
 mi'-ner, *one who digs.*  
 mi'-nor, *under age.*  
 mare, *a female horse.*  
 may'-or, *chief magistrate*

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

M The *maid* made the tart. A *mail*-coach with two *male* passengers. The *mane* of a horse. With all his might and *main*. The *marshal* had a *martial* look. The flowery *mead*. His *meed* of praise. Carve the *meat*. Where shall I *meet* you? I *might* have come. The widow's *mite*. I heard him *moan*. The grass is *mown*. What do you *mean*? A noble *mien*. The *mower* mowed *more* grass. The *mayor* rode a white *mare*. *Minors* are not of age. *Miners* work in mines.

## N.

nay, not so.

| neigh, the voice of a horse

## O.

oar, to row with.

ore, a mineral.

o'er, for over.

one, in number.

| won, did win.

ode, a poem, or song.

owed, was indebted.

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

N. Horses *neigh*. Do not say *nay*.

O. He lost his *oar* rowing *o'er* the lake. Copper *ore*. Recite the *ode*. He *owed* money. They *won* *one* battle.

## P.

pail, a wooden vessel.

pale, white.

pane, a square of glass.

pain, suffering.

pair, a couple.

pare, to cut thinly.

pear, a fruit.

peak, the top

| pique, a grudge.

peer, an equal, a nobleman

pier, post of a bridge.

place, locality.

plaice, a kind of fish.

plane, a tool.

plain, smooth, level.

pole, a long staff.



poll, *the head.*  
 paws, *feet of animals.*  
 pause, *a stop.*  
 peal, *a loud sound.*  
 peel, *rind, or skin.*  
 pray, *to beseech.*  
 prey, *booty.*  
 profit, *gain.*  
 prophet, *one who foretells.*  
 plum, *a kind of fruit.*

plumb, *a leaden weight.*  
 pore, *small passage.*  
 pour, *to empty out liquor.*  
 peace, *quiet, rest.*  
 piece, *a portion.*  
 please, *to give pleasure.*  
 pleas, *pleadings.*  
 plait, *to fold.*  
 plate, *a dish.*

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

P. A *pale* face. A *pail* of milk. Acute *pain*. A *pane* of glass. You cannot *pare* a *pear* with a *pair* of scissors. The *peak* of Teneriffe. They *pique* themselves on this. A British *peer* built a *pier*. Taste this *place*. A pretty *place*. A *plain* statement. A carpenter's *plane*. A *peal* of bells. Orange *peel*. He *prays* daily. A bird of *prey*. He deserved *praise*. *Profit* by good advice. A false *prophet*. He *pours* out water. The *pores* of the body. A *piece* of cloth. First in war and *peace*. A silver *plate*. She *plaits* the linen *in*ely.

## R.

rain, *water from the clouds.*  
 reign, *to rule.*  
 rein, *part of a bridle.*  
 raise, *to lift up.*  
 rays, *beams of light.*  
 raze, *to level with the ground.*  
 rite, *ceremony.*  
 right, *just.*  
 wright, *a workman.*  
 write, *to make letters.*  
 ring, *a circle.*  
 wring, *to twist.*  
 rap, *to strike.*

wrap, *to roll together.*  
 rye, *a kind of grain.*  
 wry, *crooked.*  
 roe, *the eggs of a fish.*  
 row, *a line, a rank.*  
 rung, *did ring.*  
 wrung, *twisted.*  
 rough, *not smooth.*  
 ruff, *an article of dress.*  
 read, *did read.*  
 red, *a color.*  
 reek, *smoke, vapor.*  
 wreak, *to execute vengeance.*

roar, *to make a loud noise.*  
row'-er, *one who rows.*

rote, *frequent repetition of words.*  
wrote, *did write*

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

R. The *rain* fell. Hold the *rein* tight. The *reign* of terror. The sun's *rays*. *Raise* him gently. They intended to *raze* the city. The *rights* of freeman. The *rites* of the church. The boy learned his lesson by *rote*, and then *wrote* a copy. A gold *ring*. They *wring* their hands. A *rap* at the door. *Wrap* yourself up. A field of *rye*. *Wry* faces. The boy *read* too fast. He had a *red* nose. *Rough* stones. A lace *ruff*. The *rower* was frightened at the *roar* of the sea.

## S.

seen, *beheld.*  
scene, *a view.*  
sew, *to use a needle.*  
sow, *to scatter.*  
so, *thus, in this manner.*  
sleight, *dexterity.*  
slight, *trivial, small.*  
soul, *the spirit.*  
sole, *the bottom of the foot.*  
steal, *to take by theft.*  
steel, *hardened iron.*  
stare, *to look with wonder.*

stair, *a step.*  
see, *to behold.*  
sea, *the ocean.*  
stake, *a post.*  
steak, *a slice of meat.*  
straight, *right, direct.*  
strait, *a narrow passage.*  
stile, *steps.*  
style, *manner of writing.*  
some, *part of any whole*  
sum, *the amount.*

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

S Have you *seen* him? A beautiful *scene*. *Sow* the seed. *Sew* the linen *so*. *Sleight* of hand. A *slight* hurt. Do not *steal*. A *steel* knife. The lowest *stair*. Do not *stare*. Give me *some* idea of the *sum* total. Jump over the *stile*. A *style* of writing. The *sole* of his shoe. The *soul* of a good man. *See* the blue sea. A beef-*steak*. The *stake* was *made* of wood. A *straight* line. The *strait* of Magellan.

## T.

tacks, *small nails*.  
 tax, *a rate*.  
 tale, *a story*.  
 tail, *the extremity*.  
 tear, *water from the eye*.  
 tier, *a row, a rank*.  
 team, *a yoke of oxen*.  
 teem, *to produce*.  
 their, *belonging to them*.  
 there, *in that place*.  
 threw, *did throw*.  
 through, *from one end to the other*.

toe, *part of the foot*.  
 tow, *coarse part of flax*.  
 time, *measure of duration*.  
 thyme, *a kind of plant*.  
 to, *unto, towards*.  
 too, *also, overmuch*.  
 two, *twice one*.  
 tide, *rising and falling of the sea*.  
 tied, *bound*.  
 tare, *a weed, an allowance in weight*.  
 tear, *to rend*.

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

T. Give me two *tacks*. The income *tax*. A sad *tale*.  
 The *tail* of a horse. He shed a *tear*. The upper *tier* of  
 boxes. A *team* of oxen. The villages *teem* with inhabit-  
 ants. They left *their* carriage *there*. He *threw* himself  
 down, and slept *through* the night. The *tide* rose. His  
 hands were *tied*. We are *too* late. *Two* apples. Come to  
 me. He *tears* his clothes in pulling up the *tares*. The  
*thyme* grows in a short *time*. He put a piece of *tow* cloth  
 over his *toe*.

## V.

vain, *empty, false*.  
 vane, *a weathercock*.  
 vein, *a blood-vessel*.

vale, *a valley*.  
 veil, *covering*.

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

V. The physician opened a *vein*. He was a *vain* man.  
 The *vane* points south. A silk *veil*. The *vale* of Tempe.

## W.

way, road, course.  
 weigh, to try the weight.  
 weak, feeble.  
 week, the space of seven  
     days.  
 wain, a wagon.

wane, to grow less.  
 wood; forest.  
 would, past tense of will.  
 wade, to walk in the water  
 weighed, did weigh.

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

W. Weigh the goods. Come this way. I felt weak last week. They wade across the stream. They weighed the gold. He would go into a wood.

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X  
 RULES FOR SPELLING.
 

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**RULE I.** *Monosyllables ending with F, L, or S, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as,*

muff	pass	bliss	fell
mass	puss	spell	puff
mill	miss	wall	grass
staff	guess	toll	gross

*Exceptions.*

his	has	us	this
was	as	thus	if
is	gas	yes	of

**RULE II.** *Monosyllables ending with any other consonant but F, L, or S, do not double the final consonant; as,*

bib	kid	mud	dim
fit	bid	big	skim
glib	did	rig	slim
nib	hid	dig	trim

*Exceptions.*

butt	add	odd	err
buzz	ebb	egg	putt

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He went to mill with a staff. He pushed the skiff with a stiff pole near the cliff. The tall grass. He plays chess. Light the gas. He lays stress on his skill. Sell the scroll. A man can dig in the mud. A big kid.

**RULE III.** *Monosyllables and roots ending with an accented consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the last consonant in their derivatives.*

chat	chat'-ting	crag	crag'-gy
stab	stab-bing	smut	smut-ty
rob	rob-ber	run	run-ner
sob	sob-bing	sin	sin-ning
rub	rub-bing	in	in-ner
bed	bed-ding	whiz	whiz-zing
trod	trod-den	be-gin'	be-gin'-ner
bud	bud-ding	de-bar	de-barred
lag	lagged	de-mur	de-mur-ring
rag	rag-ged	en-rol	en-rolled
brag	brag-gart	con-trol	con-trol-ling
beg	beg-gar	ex-tol	ex-tol-ling
big	big-ger	a-bet	a-bet-tor
hem	hem-ming	be-fit	be-fit-ting
swim	swim-mer	ad-mit	ad-mit-ted
hum	hummed	sub-mit	sub-mit-ting
drum	drum-mer	ac-quit	ac-quit-ting
sum	summed	per-mit	per-mit-ting

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The beggar was stabbed by the robber. The little drummer sat in the inner room sobbing. Some one running had trodden on his toe. The bigger boy hid the India rubber between the bedding. An arrow whizzed by them as they sat chatting. The ragged boy was humming. Though only a beginner, he will make a good swimmer. She permitted the child to go on hemming. At first the man demurred, but

soon admitted him, when he heard of the acquittal of his friend. A craggy path overgrown with budding flowers He behaved in a befitting manner, submitting to his superiors. He was debarred the privilege. The braggart extolled himself. The men were enrolled.

✓ **RULE IV.** *If a diphthong precede the final consonant, or the last syllable be not accented, the consonant remains single.*

cheat	cheat'-ed	lim'-it	lim'-it-ed
beam	beam-ing	ben'-e-fit	ben'-e-fit-ing
beat	beat-en	in-her'-it	in-her'-it-ance
drain	drained	rea'-son	rea'-son-er
heap	heaped	vis-it	vis-it-ing
join	join-er	beg-gar	beg-gared
maim	mained	mur-mur	mur-mur-ing
rail	rail-ing	big-ot	big-ot-ed
toil	toiled	prof-it	prof-it-ed
steam	steam-er	suf-fer	suf-fer-er

#### EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The sufferers submitted without murmuring. The crew of the steamer toiled the whole night. Not profiting by advice, he remained bigotted to his own opinion, and was soon beggared. The joiner fell from the railing and was maimed. He was cheated out of his inheritance. He is visiting his friends and benefiting by the change. The carpets were beaten and heaped up together. The reasoner limited his remarks. His face beamed. He drained the cup.

✓ **RULE V.** *Words of two or three syllables ending in L, though not accented on the last syllable, double the final L in their derivatives.*

e'-qual	un-e'-qualled	li'-bel	li'-bel-ler
ri'-val	ri'-val-ling	rev-el	rev-el-ling
mar-shal	mar-shalled	can-cel	can-cel-ling

par'-cel	par'-celled	du'-el	du'-el-list
mod-el	mod-elled	dish-ev'-el	dish-ev'-elled
cud-gel	cud-gelled	gam'-bol	gam'-bol-ling
trav-el	trav-elled	pen-cil	pen-cilled
grav-el	grav-elled	en-am'-el	en-am'-elled

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The troops were marshalled in order. Dishevelled hair. The problem was solved by cancelling. He had travelled over enamelled meadows. The sculptor is modelling a figure. He pencilled some remarks. The walk was grav-elled. The duellist libelled the traveller. Unequalled courage. The children gambolling on the green. The land was parcelled out.

**RULE VI.** *Words ending in LL lose one L when compounded, and also in their derivatives formed by adding*  
NESS, LESS, FUL, or LY.

al-be'-it	al-though'	al'-ways
al-migh-ty	el'-bow	with-al'
al'-so	gos-pel	ful-fil
bel-man	skil-ful	un-til
bel-fry	wil-ful	squal'-ly
wel-fare	hand-ful	hil-ly
dul-ness	mouth-ful	chil-ly
ful-ness	book-ful	ful-ly
skil-less	nee-dle-ful	stil-ly
al-read'-y	use-ful	drol-ly
al-to-geth'-er	al-most	

*Exceptions.*

ill'-ness	still'-ness	shrill'-ness
tall'-ness	small-ness	chill-ness

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A handful of nuts. A needleful of thread. Although youthful, he is already useful, and promises to be skilful. I am fully prepared to fulfil my promise. The belman stood in the belfry. It is always chilly in this hilly country. The smallness of the house. The dulness of the weather. Stay until the wilful man returns. Squally weather. The house is altogether hidden by the tallness of the trees. Fullness of hope.

**RULE VII.** *Roots ending in silent E omit this E in their derivatives formed by ABLE,\* IBLE, ING,† ISH, Y, ANCE, and AL.*

cure	cu'-ra-ble	pre-cede'	pre-ce'-ding
blame	bla-ma-ble	ride	ri'-ding
sense	sen-si-ble	lodge	lod-ging
force	for-ci-ble	take	ta-king
rec'-on-cile	rec-on-ci'-la-ble	like	li-king
im-ag'-ine	im-ag'-in-a-ble	come	com-ing
de-cline	de-cli-na-ble	pine	pi-ning
com-pare	com'-pa-ra-ble	slave	sla-vish
ad-mire	ad-mi-ra-ble	pale	pa-lish
de-sire	de-si'-ra-ble	swine	swi-nish
de-plore	de-plo-ra-ble	white	whi-tish
ex-cuse	ex-cu-sa-ble	ice	i-cy
con-ceive	con-cei-va-ble	i-dle	i-dly
con-vince	con-vin-cing	guide	gui-dance
trade	tra'-ding	bride	bri-dal

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The most *admirable* plan *imaginable*. A *deplorable* state. An *incurable* complaint. The *roguish* fellow took *lodging* in the most *desirable* street. His conduct is not only *blamable*,

\* *Exceptions.* Peaceable, serviceable, changeable, chargeable, moveable.

† *Exceptions.* Singeing, swingeing, hoeing, and shoeing.



par'-cel	par'-celled	du'-el	du'-el-list
mod-el	mod-elled	dish-ev'-el	dish-ev'-elled
cud-gel	cud-gelled	gam'-bol	gam'-bol-ling
trav-el	trav-elled	pen-cil	pen-cilled
grav-el	grav-elled	en-am'-el	en-am'-elled

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The troops were marshalled in order. Dishevelled hair. The problem was solved by cancelling. He had travelled over enamelled meadows. The sculptor is modelling a figure. He pencilled some remarks. The walk was grav-elled. The duellist libelled the traveller. Unequalled courage. The children gambolling on the green. The land was parcelled out.

**RULE VI.** *Words ending in LL lose one L when compounded, and also in their derivatives formed by adding NESS, LESS, FUL, or LY.*

al-be'-it	al-thought'	al'-ways
al-migh-ty	el'-bow	with-al'
al'-so	gos-pel	ful-fil
bel-man	skil-ful	un-til
bel-fry	wil-ful	squal'-ly
wel-fare	hand-ful	hil-ly
dul-ness	mouth-ful	chil-ly
ful-ness	book-ful	ful-ly
skil-less	nee-dle-ful	stil-ly
al-read'-y	use-ful	drol-ly
al-to-geth'-er	al-most	

*Exceptions.*

ill'-ness	still'-ness	shrill'-ness
tall'-ness	small'-ness	chill'-ness

*less.* It was merely a likeness. Be careful, or your hoarseness will return. A forceless argument. A spiteful story. A wakeful bird.

**RULE IX.** *Nouns having other ending than F, H, O, S, X, or Y preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by adding S.*

mobs	beaks	farms	blows
heads	specks	beams	eels
beds	kicks	doors	firs
lids	corks	streets	bars
floods	coals	roots	cows

**RULE X.** *Nouns ending in a silent E form their plurals by adding S.*

babes	jud'-ges	canes	chee'-ses
bribes	jokes	stones	mu-ses
fa'-ces	dukes	shoes	brutes
pla-cēs	ap'-ples	hopes	caves
guides	flames	hares	hives
brid'-ges	names	toes	sides

#### EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Three bags of beans. Two casks of corks. The mobs stole many things from the shops—hams, coals, eggs, &c. The horse's kicks broke his legs. The birds had specks on their beaks and heads. The eels slipped through the bars. There were forms in the halls. The men used their saws to open their trunks.

The judges went over the bridges. The judges stopped at several places. The babes were in cradles. The mules were laden with apples. He sent me some dates and cheeses. Many brutes live in caves. There were many cases.

**RULE XI.** *Nouns ending in CH soft, SH, SS, or O preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by adding ES.*

peach'-es	inch'-es	porch'-es	scratch'-es
coach-es	bunch-es	church-es	wretch-es
branch-es	march-es	match-es	crutch-es
bench-es	perch-es	batch-es	pouch-es
dash-es	hash-es	dish-es	bush-es
gash-es	sash-es	wish-es	brush-es
class-es	hiss-es	truss-es	god'-dess-es
glass-es	loss-es	cross-es	count-ess-es
tax-es	lynx-es	fox-es	in-dex-es
sex-es	box-es	pha'-lanx-es	cru'-ci-fix-es
por'-ti-coes	he-roes	po-ta'-toes	mot'-toes
câr'-goes	ne-groes	mu-lat-toes	bra-voes

#### EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

They carried torches in their marches. The churches were decorated with branches. Three bunches of matches. Benches were under the porches. The trenches were four perches long. Flashes of lightning. The rattling of sashes. None of the parishes complied with his wishes. The asses carried trusses of hay. Heroes and goddesses belong not to this age. The countesses pitied the negroes. The cargoes of potatoes have arrived. Crucifixes were placed under the porticoes. The books have indexes. The taxes were paid. The forest is full of lynxes and foxes. The grottoes are decorated with mottoes.

**RULE XII.** *Nouns ending in Y, preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by changing the Y into IES.*

mer'-cy	mer'-cies	fol'-ly	fol'-lies
fan'-cy	fan'-cies	ar-my	ar-mies
ru-by	ru-bies	com'-pa-ny	com'-pa-nies
mal'-a-dy	mal'-a-dies	gal-le-ry	gal-le-ries
trag-e-dy	trag-e-dies	dai'-sy	dai'-sies
of-fi-gy	of-fi-gies	so-ci'-e-ty	so-ci'-e-ties

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The ladies wore rubies. The allies burnt effigies of their enemies. He sent many copies of the tragedies to different societies. The babies were playing with daisies and poppies. In great cities are many follies. The tree is covered with berries.

**RULE XIII.** *Nouns ending in Y, preceded by a vowel, form their plurals by adding S.*

bays	ways	al'-leys	mon'-eys
days	chim'-neys	mon-keys	buoys
de-lays'	at-tor'-neys	gal-leys	boys
plays	jour'-neys	pul-leys	toys

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The sun's rays fell on the chimneys. He made many journeys. The attorneys were angry at the delays. The monkeys were on the chimneys. The boys were at their plays through the long days in summer.

**RULE XIV.** *The following nouns, ending in F and FE, form their plurals by changing their endings into VES.\**

loaf	loaves	calf	calves	wolf	wolves
sheaf	sheaves	half	halves	life	lives
leaf	leaves	elf	elves	knife	knives
thief	thieves	shelf	shelves	wife	wives
staff†	staves	self	selves	wharf	wharves

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The thieves stole five loaves. The ground was covered with leaves. Wolves sometimes carry off calves. The knives

\* Chief, handkerchief, grief, hoof, roof, reproof, scarf, turf, gulf, life, strife, and safe, form their plurals by adding s.

† The compounds of staff form their plurals by adding s.

were on the shelves. The wolves hid themselves among the leaves in the garden, and thus saved their lives. The loaves were cut in halves with the knives.

**RULE XV.** *Words ending in Y, preceded by a consonant, change the Y into I, in their derivatives.*

fan'-cy	fan'-cied	fan'-ci-ful	fan'-cies
rem'-e-dy	rem-e-dies	rem-e-died	re-med'-i-less
stud'-y	stud-ies	stu-di-ous	stud'-ied
de-fy'	de-fied'	de-fi'-ance	de-fies'
sig'-ni-fy	sig'-ni-fies	sig'-ni-fied	sig-ni-fi-ca'-tion
va-ry	va-ri'-e-ty	va-ri-ous	va-ri-a'-tion

#### EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

We fancied he was studious. He was not satisfied. The merciless tyrant sets every one at defiance. The cries of the crier were easily heard. He defied his enemies. The meaning is fanciful.

**RULE XVI.** *When a vowel precedes the Y final, or when ING is added, the Y is retained.*

hur'-ry	hur'-ry-ing	oc'-cu-py	oc'-cu-py-ing
pit-y	pit-y-ing	fan'-cy	fan'-cy-ing
em-ploy'	em-ploy'-ing	pac'-i-fy	pac'-i-fy-ing
stud'-y	stud'-y-ing	en-joy'	en-joy'-ing
de-stroy'	de-stroy'-ing	de-stroyed	de-stry-ing

#### EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

We delayed our visit, fancying he was enjoying himself. Instead of employing his time properly, he was playing all day. They are dyeing the cloth. I fear he is dying. The boys were buying apples.

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The ladies wore rubies. The allies burnt effigies of their enemies. He sent many copies of the tragedies to different societies. The babies were playing with daisies and poppies. In great cities are many follies. The tree is covered with berries.

**RULE XIII.** *Nouns ending in Y, preceded by a vowel, form their plurals by adding S.*

bays	ways	al'-leys	mon'-eys
days	chim'-neys	mon-keys	buoys
de-lays'	at-tor'-neys	gal-leys	boys
plays	jour'-neys	pul-leys	toys

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The sun's rays fell on the chimneys. He made many journeys. The attorneys were angry at the delays. The monkeys were on the chimneys. The boys were at their plays through the long days in summer.

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leaf	leaves	elf	elves	knife	knives
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staff†	staves	self	selves	wharf	wharves

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The thieves stole five loaves. The ground was covered with leaves. Wolves sometimes carry off calves. The knives

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\* Chief, handkerchief, grief, hoof, roof, reproof, scarf, turf, gulf, life, strife, and safe, form their plurals by adding s.

† The compounds of staff form their plurals by adding s.

WORDS CONTAINING SYLLABLES OR PARTS  
OF SYLLABLES PRONOUNCED ALIKE, OR  
NEARLY ALIKE, BUT SPELLED DIFFER-  
ENTLY.

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AU and AW.

<i>cau'</i> -cus	<i>au'</i> -burn	<i>aw'</i> -ful	<i>maw'</i> -kish
<i>lau</i> -rel	<i>plau</i> -dit	<i>law</i> -ful	<i>law</i> -suit
<i>au</i> -thor	<i>auc</i> -tion	<i>awk</i> -ward	<i>straw'</i> -ber-ry
<i>gau</i> -dy	<i>sau</i> -sage	<i>taw</i> -ny	<i>awn'</i> -ing
<i>pau</i> -per	<i>pau'</i> -ci-ty	<i>law</i> -yer	<i>taw</i> -dry
<i>cau</i> -tion	<i>nau</i> -ti-cal	<i>saw</i> -yer	<i>haw</i> -thorn

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *caucus* was called by a *lawyer*. The *author* was filled with *awful* forebodings. The *pauper* had a *tawny* skin. *Hawthorns* were sold at *auction*. The *sawyer* had *auburn* locks. There was a *paucity* of *strawberries*. *Lawsuits* should be conducted with *caution*. The sailor had but little *nautical* skill. The speaker received the *plaudits* of the assembly.

IE and EI.

<i>grief</i>	<i>a-chieve'</i>	<i>ei'</i> -ther	<i>per-ceive'</i>
<i>chief</i>	<i>be-lieve</i>	<i>nei</i> -ther	<i>re-ceive</i>
<i>thief</i>	<i>re-lieve</i>	<i>lei</i> -sure	<i>de-ceive</i>
<i>fief</i>	<i>re-prieve</i>	<i>sei</i> -zure	<i>re-ceipt</i>
<i>grieve</i>	<i>re-trieve</i>	<i>con-ceive'</i>	<i>con-ceive</i>
<i>ag-grieve'</i>	<i>be-siege</i>	<i>de-ceive</i>	<i>pre'-con-ceive</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

*We are often deceived by the appearance of grief. The thief did not receive his deserved punishment. He was aggrieved when he perceived the result. He achieved his*

purpose when he made a seizure of the goods. The receipt relieved him from embarrassment. After he was relieved, he had leisure.

EA as in BEAT, and EA as in THREAT.

rea'-son	hea'-then	threat'-en	pheas'-ant
sea-son	bea-ver	weap-on	weath-er
trea-son	wea-ver	feath-er	break-fast
beat-en	deal-er	leath-er	stead-fast
wheat-en	neat-ness	heav-en	mead-ow
mea-gre	weak-ness	read-y	en-deav'-or
wea-sel	con-ceal'	heav-y	re'-search
wea-sand	con-geal	zeal-ous	in-stead'
bea-con	ap-peal	jeal-ous	be-head
bea-dle	re-veal	pleas-ant	heav'-i-ly

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Reason is a moral weapon. The season is pleasant. Treason is threatened. It is not heavier than a feather. The weasel was found in the meadow. The beaver was clearly seen. He saw the beacon while at breakfast. He wished to conceal his endeavors. The beadle was zealous in his duties. The pheasant was concealed. He was steadfast in his appeal. The master was earnest in his endeavors. Water will congeal. His researches were not concealed. The missionary was zealous in the salvation of the heathen. He was jealous of his rival.

OU and OW.

coun'-ty	sur-round'	flow'-er	trow'-el
boun-ty	com-pound	show-er	drow-sy
bound-less	pro-pound	low-er	cow-slip
count-less	ex-pound	pow-der	clown-ish
clou-dy	re-dound	chow-der	trow-sers
coun-ter	de-nounce	fowl-er	al-low'
floun-der	re-sound	cow-ard	re-noun
found-ling	as-tound	dow-ry	em-pow-er
con-found'	ca-rouse	voio-el	en-dow



## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Flowers abound in the country. Showers are frequent in cloudy weather. The coward was confounded by the noise of the powder. The fowler caught a flounder for chowder. The cowslips were countless. He acquired renown by expounding the law. He was empowered to propound several queries. His habits were clownish. The judge allowed the dowry. Long and short vowels should not be confounded.

## AID and ADE.

<i>maid</i>	<i>a-fraid'</i>	<i>fade</i>	<i>de-grade'</i>
<i>braid</i>	<i>up-braid</i>	<i>shade</i>	<i>in-vade</i>
<i>staid</i>	<i>mer'-maid</i>	<i>trade</i>	<i>cru-sade</i>
<i>paid</i>	<i>bride-maid</i>	<i>spade</i>	<i>prom-e-nade'</i>

## AIN and ANE.

<i>brain</i>	<i>dis-dain'</i>	<i>wane</i>	<i>in-sane'</i>
<i>grain</i>	<i>con-strain</i>	<i>crane</i>	<i>pro-fane</i>
<i>gain</i>	<i>por'-ce-lain</i>	<i>bane</i>	<i>ur-bane</i>
<i>or-dain'</i>	<i>ap-per-tain'</i>	<i>hu-mane'</i>	<i>chi-cane</i>

## AIR, ARE, and EAR.

<i>im-pair'</i>	<i>pre-pare'</i>	<i>tear</i>
<i>re-pair</i>	<i>in-snare</i>	<i>swear</i>
<i>af-fair</i>	<i>de-clare</i>	<i>wear</i>
<i>un-fair</i>	<i>com-pare</i>	<i>for-swear'</i>
<i>de-spair</i>	<i>a-ware</i>	<i>for-bear</i>
<i>mo'-hair</i>	<i>wol'-fare</i>	
<i>cor-sair</i>	<i>be-ware'</i>	

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

*The maid braided her hair. Flowers fade in the shade. The apprentice staid two years to learn a trade. The gardener paid for his spade. The boy was afraid to go.*

The man was *degraded*. The enemy *invaded* the country. The clergyman was *ordained*. He *disdains* the society of bad men. Love *constrains*. Porcelain, the finest earthen-*ware*. He was a *humane* man. Wicked men *profane* the Sabbath. His health was *impaired*. He *prepared* to go. The injury was *repaired*. He was fully *aware* of the state of *affairs*. *Beware* of the corsair. The *welfare* of the country. The man *forbears* to *declare*. He *wears* a coat of *mohair*. Thou shalt not *forswear* thyself. He is in great *despair*. He *compares* the two coins. Youth are often *insnared*.

## EED and EDE.

suc-ceed'	ac-cede'	se-cede'
pro-ceed	re-cede	in-ter-cede'
ex-ceed	pre-cede	su-per-sede

## EME, EAM, and EEM.

su-preme'	ream	es-teem'
ex-treme	dream	re-deem

## ENE, EAN, EEN, and INE.

se-rene'	bean	ca-reen'	ton-tine'
con-vene	clean	mo-reen	fas-cine
ob-scene	dean	be-tween	ma-rine
in-ter-vene	lean	un-seen	col-ber-tine
con-tra-vene	mean	tu-reen	mag-a-zine
	wean	pis-ta-reen	tam'-bou-rine

## ETE, EAT, and EET.

com-plete'	de-feat'	greet
re-plete	re-treat	fleet
con-crete	en-treat	dis-c eat

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

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## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

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## EED and EDE.

suc-ceed'	ac-cede'	se-cede'
pro-ceed	re-cede	in-ter-cede'
ex-ceed	pre-cede	su-per-sede

## EME, EAM, and EEM.

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com-plete'	de-feat'	greet
re-plete	re-treat	fleet
con-crete	en-treat	dis-c eet

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He *acceded* to my request. He *succeeded* in the attempt. Consuls were *preceded* by lictors. *Proceed* with the story. The work was *superseded* by a better. *Intercede* for me. They *seceded* from the association. He *exceeded* his allowance. The commands of God are *supreme*, and should be ever held in high *esteem*. The pleasure was *extreme*. Some animals were reckoned *unclean*. He *demeans* himself with humility. The man *redeems* his pledge. The sky was *serene*. The ship was *careened*. The ditches were filled with *fascines*. *Marine* shells. The curtains were made of *moreen*. *Colbertine*, a kind of lace. The *magazine* was well filled with stones. *Tambourine*, a kind of drum. Nothing of importance *intervened* between the sessions. The *tureen* was well filled. The boy lost a *pistareen*. The edifice is *complete*. The enemy was *defeated*. His words were *replete* with guile. A *discreet* general will sometimes make a *retreat*. Numbers are sometimes *concrete*, and sometimes *abstract*.

## EER, IER, ERE, and EAR.

gaz-et- <i>teer'</i>	fi-nan- <i>cier'</i>	sin- <i>cere'</i>	hear
vol-un- <i>teer</i>	brig-a- <i>dier</i>	co- <i>here</i>	clear
en-gi- <i>neer</i>	cav-a- <i>lier</i>	ad- <i>here</i>	dear
moun-tain- <i>eer</i>	chan-de- <i>lier</i>	cas-si- <i>mere'</i>	near
auc-tion- <i>eer</i>	buc-ca- <i>nier</i>	in-ter- <i>fere</i>	en-dear'
pri-va- <i>teer</i>	gon-do- <i>lier</i>	per-se- <i>vere</i>	ap-pear
mu-ti- <i>neer</i>	gren-a- <i>dier</i>	hem'-i-sphere	ar-rear
dom-i- <i>neer</i>	cui-ras- <i>sier</i>	at-mos- <i>phere</i>	be-smear

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *gazetteer* was read by the light of the *chandelier*. The *engineer* was not a skilful *financier*. The *auctioneer* was *compelled* to *interfere*. The *grenadier* was clothed in

*sassimere.* The buccaniers were chased by privateers. The cavalier was fully armed. The atmosphere surrounds the earth. Honor's fair career. He was supported by his compeers. The veneer did not adhere closely. His efforts were sincere. The man appeared to be austere. The surfaces being besmeared with glue, cohere. The distress of a friend endears him to us. The arrears were paid.

## UE and EW.

vir'-tue	sub-due'	cur'-few	mil'-dew
val-ue	res'-cue	sin-ew	es-chew'
ar-gue	con-tin'-ue	re-new'	be-dew

## URSE, ERSE, and ERCE.

curse	re-verse'	a-merce'
nurse	con-verse	co-erce
purse	dis-perse	com'-merce
dis-burse'	im-merse	

## UR and ER.

de-mur'	con-cur'	de-fer'	con-fer'
re-cur	in-cur	in-fer	pre-fer
re-cur		de-ter	

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The value of virtue. The ringing of the curfew was introduced into England. The lawyer argues well. He subdued his enemies. His cheeks were bedewed with tears. He eschewed evil, and pursued good. The mildew continued. He came to the rescue. His sinews were strong. Bless and curse not. He wrote in verse. His style was terse. The nurse was immersed. Money was disbursed from the public treasury. The crowd was dispersed. The criminal

was *amerced* to the amount of one hundred dollars. The merchant *conversed* freely on *commerce*. The boy was very *perverse*. The defendant *demurs* to the declaration of the plaintiff. He *defers* the execution of his purpose. He *prefers* to *concur*. The same idea *recurs* to the mind. The word *occurs* in many places. Many circumstances may *deter* a man from his undertaking. He *incurs* blame.

## ACE and ASE.

<i>ef-face'</i>	<i>re-trace'</i>	<i>a-base'</i>	<i>de-base'</i>
<i>de-face</i>	<i>mis-place</i>	<i>e-rase</i>	<i>en-case</i>
<i>dis-grace</i>	<i>un-lace</i>		

## UCE and USE.

<i>ad-duce'</i>	<i>in-duce'</i>	<i>re-cluse'</i>	<i>ex-cuse'</i>
<i>tra-duce</i>	<i>con-duce</i>	<i>a-buse</i>	<i>ab-struse</i>
<i>de-duce</i>	<i>re-duce</i>	<i>ob-tuse</i>	<i>ref-use</i>

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He *effaced* the name. The figure was *defaced*. The signature was *erased*. Whoever *exalteth* himself shall be *abased*. A drunkard *debases* himself. The traveller *re-traced* his steps. The book was *misplaced*. He *adduced* many reasons for an *excuse*. The *recluse* was *traduced*. An *abstruse* science. His intellect was *obtuse*. A truth is *deduced*. Temperance *conduces* to health.

## AIN, IN, and INE.

<i>chief'-tain</i>	<i>ba'-sin</i>	<i>fam'-ine</i>
<i>chap-lain</i>	<i>rai-sin</i>	<i>en-gine</i>
<i>cap-tain</i>	<i>ros-in</i>	<i>des-tine</i>
<i>bar-gain</i>	<i>res-in</i>	<i>er-mine</i>
<i>cer-tain</i>	<i>ver-min</i>	<i>rap-ine</i>
<i>cur-tain</i>	<i>mar-gin</i>	<i>doc-trine</i>

mur'-rain  
moun-tain  
foun-tain  
vil-lain  
plan-tain

or'-i-gin  
ur'-chin  
fir-kin  
pump-kin  
mus-lin

sav'-guine  
pris-tine  
med'-i-cine  
mas-cu-line  
fem-i-nine

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *chieftains* of Scotland were noble men. They had a *chaplain* in the army. The *basin* was well filled with *raisins*. The *captain* made a good *bargain*. The *vermin* were covered with *resin*. He was *certain* that the water would cover the *margin*. The *urchin* found a *fountain* at the foot of a *mountain*. The *villain* filled his *firkin* with *pumpkins*. He was *sanguine* in the belief of the *doctrine*. Some nouns are sometimes masculine and sometimes feminine. The *famine* was great. The *medicine* cured the *murrain*. The *origin* of the false *doctrine* was *certain*.

## AL, EL, and LE.

med'-al  
na-tal  
scan-dal  
lo-cal  
fru-gal  
plu-ral  
jour-nal  
roy-al  
an'-i-mal  
prin-ci-pal  
ma-ter'-nal  
fra-ter-nal  
doc'-tri-nal  
ex-ter'-nal  
con'-ju-gal  
im-mor'-tal

nov'-el  
mar-vel  
par-cel  
bar-rel  
fen-net  
grav-el  
shov-el  
bush-el  
jew-el  
ves-sel  
in'-fi-del  
cit-a-del  
chan'-nel  
sen'-ti-nel  
ap-par'-el  
coun'-sel

mar'-ble  
cra-dle  
ap-ple  
sad-dle  
stop-ple  
bi-ble  
cat-tle  
ket-tle  
tre-ble  
prin'-ci-ple  
du-ra-ble  
as-sem'-ble  
ig-no-ble  
au'-di-ble  
ca-pa-ble  
val'-u-a-ble



## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The boy received a *medal*. He bought a *barrel* of *apples*.  
He found a small *particle* of *marble*. An *immortal* *principle*.  
The *principal* *citadel* was taken. The *bible* is full of *doctrinal* instruction. The farmer gave a *bushel* of meal to his *cattle*. The *saddle* was found in the *channel*. The *sentinel* was alarmed at the *spectacle*. He was clothed in *royal* *apparel*.

## AR, ER, OR, and RE.

tar'-tar	man'-ner	may'-or	som'-bre
gram-mar	mat-ter	sail-or	sa-bre
mor-tar	dan-ger	trait-or	mea-gre
dol-lar	man-ger	au-thor	mau-gre
col-lar	pa-per	doc-tor	om-bre
beg-gar	pray-er	mir-ror	cen-tre
cel-lar	wait-er	suit-or	scep-tre
ce-dar	au-ger	tu-tor	spec-tre
nec-tar	lead-er	an'-ces-tor	o-chre
pil-lar	mea-ger	au-di-tor	lu-cre
su-gar	heif-er	em-pe-ror	lus-tre
vul-gar	leg-er	spec-ta'-tor	mas'-sa-cre
joc'-u-lar	bea-ver	trans-la-tor	salt-pe'-tre
pop-u-lar	preach-er	sur-vey-or	the'-a-tre
reg-u-lar	ea-ger	col-lec-tor	sep-ul-chre
scim-e-tar	tem-per	con-duc-tor	ma-nœu'-vre
sin-gu-lar	bri-er	in-struc-tor	re-con-noi'-tre
vin-e-gar	buy-er	coun'-sel-lor	con-cen'-tre
mus-cu-lar	hin-der	ag-gres'-sor	am-phi-the'-a-tre

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *mayor* was not pleased with the manner of teaching *grammar*. The *waiter* received a *dollar* from the *manager* of the *theatre*. The *traitor* sold his country for filthy *lucre*. The *aggressor* caused a great *massacre* with his *scimitar*. A *popular* *preacher*. *Vulgar* minds are often disturbed by

ectra. The leader of the orchestra lost his temper. He sonneted the camp of the enemy. A singular manoeuvre. A sailor lost his sabre. The collector was eager to collect a duty on sugar. A jocular conductor. The spectator is leaning against the pillar. The doctor was seized by a collar. A singular author

## ABLE and IBLE.

lau'-da-ble

prob-a-ble

de-si'-ra-ble

sal-va-ble

ca-pa-ble

ten-a-ble

mu-ta-ble

suit-a-ble

li-a-ble

cul-pa-ble

port-a-ble

ven'-er-a-ble

re-new'-a-ble

re-spect-a-ble

re-mark-a-ble

a-vail-a-ble

laugh'-a-ble

af-fa-ble

syl-la-ble

plau'-si-ble

cred-i-ble

sen-si-ble

au-di-ble

for-ci-ble

leg-i-ble

flex-i-ble

fran-gi-ble

fu-si-ble

el'-i-gi-ble

pos'-si-ble

hor-ri-ble

re-spon'-si-ble

dis-cern-i-ble

com-bus-ti-ble

plau'-si-ble

ter-ri-ble

vis-i-ble

ven-di-ble

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A laudable desire. A plausible story. A probable event. An accurate account was credible. A sensible person. Durable happiness. A salvable state. His arguments were forcible. He was capable of exertion. He was scarcely audible. His conduct was culpable. A frangible vessel. The man was eligible. A venerable man. A laughable scene. A horrible event. A flexible voice. A responsible person. A respectful

*able* person. His manners are *affable*. *Combustible* materials. It is *possible*. The object was *visible*. *Fusible* metal. The stars are *discernible* by the eye.

### ANCE, ENCE, and ENSE.

fla'-grance	ca'-dence	dense
fra-grance	pres-ence	sense
clear-ance	sci-ence	tense
griev-ance	pru-dence	ex-pense'
en-trance	pre-tence'	sub-tense
dis-tance	of-fence	in-cense
nui-sance	ab-sence	pro-pense
el'-e-gance	ve'-he-mence	li-cense
cir-cum-stance	def-er-ence	rec'-om-pense
tem-per-ance	el-o-quence	dis-pense'
main-te-nance	em-i-nence	con-dense
ig-no-rance	ev-i-dence	pre-pense
ut-ter-ance	neg-li-gence	non'-sense
con-vey'-ance	pref-er-ence	in-tense'
o-bei-sance	ref-er-ence	sus-pense
ap-pear-ance	res-i-dence	im-mense
re-pent-ance	rev-er-ence	
al-li-ance	dif-fer-ence	

### EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Flowers emit a delightful *fragrance*. In the *presence* of the multitude. *Science* may come from a distance. *Eloquence* often controls ignorance. *Elegance* is never joined with negligence. There is a very great difference between *innocence* and insolence. The nuisance came from an *immense* distance. *Intense* feeling stopped his utterance. *Temperance* was urged with great eloquence. *Diligence* may overcome bad utterance. What is the difference between *impudence* and *impertinence*? During the performance all kept silence. The consequence of the man's absence was the boy's negligence. He spoke with vehemence.

## ATE and ET.

pal'-ate	for'-tu-nate	bas'-ket	cov'-et
leg-ate	mod-er-ate	scar-let	se-cret
prel-ate	del-i-cate	cam-let	mus-ket
sen-ate	des-per-ate	gaunt-let	plum-met
cu-rate	du-pli-cate	jack-et	bay'-o-net
ac'-cu-rate	ul-ti-mate	mag-net	trum'-pet
cer-tif'-i-cate	vi-o-late	com-et	vi'-o-let
pas'-sion-ate	in-car'-nate	gob-let	cov-er-let

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Men of nice *palates*. The *basket* was full. The *curate* found a *magnet*. The *senate* was convoked by the sound of a *trumpet*. The *prelate* drank from a silver *goblet*. He was stabbed with a *bayonet* in a *desperate* encounter. His *moderate* counsels were kept *secret*. He was *fortunate* in discovering a *comet*. A *duplicate* copy. A *scarlet* robe of *camlet*. A *lead*en *plummet*.

## CY, SY, and ZY

spi'-cy	glos'-sy	dai'-sy
mer-cy	gras-sy	noi-sy
flee-cy	mas-sy	ro-sy
i-cy	gyp-sy	po-sy
sau-cy	tip-sy	pro-sy
se'-cre-cy	drop-sy	quin-sy
pri-va-cy	em'-bas-sy	clum-sy
pol-i-cy	her-e-sy	bus-y
de-cen-cy	jeal-ous-y	un-ea' sy
leg-a-cy	a-pos'-ta-sy	—
flu-en-cy	lep'-ro-sy	diz'-zy
ten-den-cy	hy-poc'-ri-sy	la-zy
cel'-i-ba-cy	cour'-te-sy	cra-zy
del-i-ca-cy	ep'-i-lep-sy	ha-zy
in-ti-ma-cy	min'-strel-sy	ma-zy
va'-gran-cy	con'-tro-ver-sy	fren-zy
va-can-cy	dys-pep'-sy	do-zy

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *spicy* breezes. The *humble daisy*. No *mercy* is shown towards *heresy*. The *fleecy* snow. He spoke with *fluency*. His gestures were *clumsy*. The *embassy* conducted its affairs in *privacy*. The *gypsy* left a small *legacy*. There is a tendency to *apostasy*. *Hypocrisy* cannot be maintained with *decency*. The *dizzy* height. The *hazy* atmosphere. The *breezy* shore. Jealousy often destroys *intimacy*. The *gypsy* maintained great *secrecy*. He fell in a fit of *epilepsy*. The *embassy* was not well received.

## ON and EN.

ba'-con	beck'-on	ha'-ven	heav'-en
ma-son	crim-son	maid-en	lead-en
par-don	pris-on	ra-ven	cho-sen
par-son	but-ton	ta-ken	fro-zen
cot-ton	poi-son	gar-den	sto-len
bea-con	glut-ton	war-den	to-ken

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *bacon* was *stolen*. *Poison* was taken by the *glutton*. The *parson* appointed a *warden*. A *beacon* was raised in the *garden*. The *mason*, having *stolen* a *raven*, received *pardon*. He found a *leaden* button. The criminal was taken to *prison*. The *glutton* was *frozen*. He was taken in the *garden*. The *raven* was *stolen*. The *maiden* walked in the *garden*. He cannot *button* his coat.

## ILE and IL.

duc'-tile	ser'-vile	sig'-il	pu'-pil
rep-tile	frag-ile	vig-il	nos-tril
fer-tile	feb-rile	civ-il	ton-sil
hos-tile	ju'-ve-nile	e-vil	cod'-i-cil
flex-ile	ver-sa-tile	per-il	daf-fo-dil
mis-sile	im-bec'-ile	pen-cil	u'-ten-sil

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *pupil* trod on the *reptile*. He wrote, with a *pencil* *hostile* instructions, which caused a *civil* war. The *fragile* *missile* produced much *evil*. *Fertile* land. *Juvenile* sports. *Versatile* youth. *Imbecile* old age. He made a *codicil* to his will. The *daffodil* is in bloom. The *utensils* of farmers are often lost.

## IT and ITE.

hab'-it	cul'-prit	res'-pite	per'-qui-site
u-nit	de-mer'-it	in'-fi-nite	def-i-nite
lim-it	in-her-it	op-po-site	ap-po-site
pul-pit	ex-hib-it	hyp-o-crite	com-pos'-ite
spir-it	so-lic-it	fa-vor-ite	re'-qui-site
sum-mit	e-lic-it	ex-qui-site	pre-ter-ite

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He was in the *habit* of making a *deposit*. The *culprit* had been a *favorite*. A *hypocrite* is sure to be detested. The traveller reached the *summit*. He exhibits *opposite* views. He *solicits* a *definite* sum. *Exquisite* taste. A *composite* number. His remarks *elicit* praise. Mine is the *merit*, the *demerit* thine.

## ICE, IS, ISE, UCE, and OISE.

mal'-ice	cri'-sis	trea'-tise
lat-tice	ba-sis	prom-ise
prac-tice	pha-sis	an-ise
cor-nice	glot-tis	mor-tise
jaun-dice	a-nal'-y-sis	fran-chise
bod-ice	hy-poth-e-sis	—
no-tice	di-ær-e-sis	• let'-tuce
of-fice	an-tith-e-sis	—
ser-vice	me-trop-o-lis	tor'-toise
sur-plice	chrys'-a-lis	
jus-tice	gen-e-sis	

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bod-ice	hy-poth-e-sis	—
no-tice	di-ær-e-sis	• let'-tuce
of-fice	an-tith-e-sis	—
ser-vice	me-trop-o-lis	tor'-toise
sur-plice	chrys'-a-lis	
jus-tice	gen-e-sis	



## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Set down nought in malice. Lattice work. A crisis had arrived. Good faith is the basis of public credit. Habit is the effect of practice. He commenced under favorable auspices. The phasis of the moon. Glottis, a part of the throat. Diæresis is used to denote that vowels are sounded. He made an analysis of the treatise. He kept his promise. Lettuce grew near the cornice. Avarice often defeats justice. London is the metropolis of England. The shell of a tortoise. The carpenter made a mortise. He lost his office.

## IZE, ISE, YZE, and ICE.

ag'-gran-dize	ex'-er-cise
hu-man-ize	mer-chan-dise
scru-ti-nize	com-pro-mise
pat-ron-ize	crit-i-cise
col-o-nize	en-ter-prise
pul-ver-ize	<del>pul-ver-tise'</del>
sym-pa-thize	su-per-vise
scan-da-lize	cir'-cum-cise
tem-po-rize	ex-or-cise
har-mon-ize	chas-tise'
sol-em-nize	—
e-con-o-mize	an'-a-lyze
e-van-gel-ize	par-a-lyze
rec-og-nize	—
au-thor-ize	sac'-ri-fice

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He exercised his powers to humanize the nature of the Indians. His family was aggrandized by his great success in merchandise. They patronized the fine arts. He was a man of great enterprise. He was duly authorized to effect a compromise. The arguments did not harmonize. The earth was well pulverized. He was appointed to supervise the press. He criticised the work. The ancients were accustomed to exorcise evil spirits. Missionaries are sent abroad to evan-

gelize the heathen. The marriage was duly solemnized. Various substances are analyzed by chemists. Sacrifices have been common to most nations. His limbs were paralyzed.

## UM, OM, and OME.

<i>nos'-trum</i>	<i>wis'-dom</i>	<i>wel'-come</i>
<i>ros-trum</i>	<i>phan-tom</i>	<i>glad'some</i>
<i>stra-tum</i>	<i>king-dom</i>	<i>lone-some</i>
<i>vel-lum</i>	<i>sel-dom</i>	<i>ful-some</i>
<i>ne'-di-um</i>	<i>id'-i-om</i>	<i>hand-some</i>
<i>pre-mi-um</i>	<i>symp'-tom</i>	<i>in-come</i>
<i>de-co'-rum</i>	<i>free-dom</i>	<i>blithe-some</i>
<i>vac'-u-um</i>	<i>ac-cus'-tom</i>	<i>cum'-ber-some</i>
<i>mo-men'-tum</i>	<i>mar'-tyr-dom</i>	<i>frol-ic-some</i>
<i>em-po-ri-um</i>	<i>blos'-som</i>	<i>wea-ri-some</i>

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Freedom is a welcome guest. He seldom found a handsome woman. He enjoyed a moderate income. Money is the medium of commerce. He received fulsome flattery. The glory of martyrdom. A cumbersome machine. A frolicsome lad. The idiom of the language. An empty space is called a vacuum. The momentum was great. Lessons of wisdom were often learned from the rostrum. He was accustomed to receive a large income. The emporium of fashion.

## CIOUS and TIOUS.

<i>gra'-cious</i>	<i>cau'-tious</i>
<i>spe-cious</i>	<i>fac-tious</i>
<i>spa-cious</i>	<i>frac-tious</i>
<i>lus-cious</i>	<i>cap-tious</i>
<i>au-da'-cious</i>	<i>vex-a'-tious</i>
<i>sa-ga-cious</i>	<i>fa-ce-tious</i>
<i>vo-ra-cious</i>	<i>con-ten-tious</i>
<i>a-tro-cious</i>	<i>se-di-tious</i>
<i>fe-ro-cious</i>	<i>sen-ten-tious</i>
<i>fal-la-cious</i>	<i>con-sci-en'-tious</i>
<i>pug-na-cious</i>	<i>in-fec'-tious</i>

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *gracious* reception. A *spacious* hall. He was extremely *cautious*. A *fractious* man. *Factionous* citizens. A *sagacious* prince. A *voracious* appetite. *Seditious* assemblies. He is guilty of an *atrocious* crime. The disease is *infectious*. *Pugnacious* animals. He was both *audacious* and *facetious*, but not *conscientious*. The reasoning was *fallacious*. The fruit was *luscious*.

## SION and TION.

oc-ca'-sion	va-ca'-tion
de-ci-sion	foun-da-tion
vi'-sion	cre-a-tion
com-pul'-sion	ne-ga-tion
man'-sion	ob-li-ga'-tion
de-clen'-sion	re-la'-tion
di-men-sion	an-i-ma'-tion
pen'-sion	oc-cu-pa-tion
ex-plo'-sion	pri-va'-tion
ver'-sion	in-fec-tion
in-cur'-sion	re-duc-tion
pas'-sion	re-cep-tion
ces-sion	ex-er-tion
di-gres'-sion	el-o-cu'-tion
de-pres-sion	ed-u-ca-tion
mis'-sion	sit-u-a-tion
con-fu'-sion	as-so-ci-a'-tion

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

On this occasion he showed his decision. He called on his relation during vacation. A vision appeared to him, There is no compulsion in the occupation. He was under obligation for his mansion. The infection caused great confusion. Declension of Latin nouns, and conjugation of verbs, He went on a mission to that nation. He made a digression

on the subject of education. He received a pension in his new station. His elocution produced confusion.

## SI and CI.

ne-cēs'-si-ty	ve-rac'-i-ty
im-men-si-ty	lo-quac-i-ty
in-ten-si-ty	ra-pac-i-ty
di-ver-si-ty	sa-gac-i-ty
u-ni-ver'-si-ty	te-nac-i-ty
gen-er-os-i-ty	ca-pac-i-ty
an-i-mos-i-ty	fe-roc-i-ty
scru-pu-los-i-ty	a-troc-i-ty
pro-pen'-si-ty	du-plic-i-ty
cu-ri-os'-i-ty	e-las-tic'-i-ty
per-ver'-si-ty	rec-i-proc-i-ty

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He exhibited an intensity of feeling. His veracity was questioned. There was a diversity of opinions. He indulged in too great loquacity. The atrocity of murder. He had a capacity for learning. A propensity to sin. His generosity was great. The tenacity of glue. The student was educated at the university. An object of curiosity.

## Y and EY.

hap'-py	scar'-ci-ty	al'-ley	tur'-key
dai-ly	rem-e-dy	val'-ley	pul'-ley
bod-y	dep-u-ty	gal'-ley	chim'-ney
cop-y	tyr-an-y	bar'-ley	hack'-ney
pov'-er-ty	vil-la-ny	par'-ley	jour'-ney
rev-el-ry	com-pa-ny	hon'-ey	at-tor'-ney

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The attorney found his money. The deputy made a long journey. Daily duties. Happy hours. A body of men.

scarcity of honey. The turkey was fed on barley. The general demanded a parley. A Venetian galley. A fertile valley. A certain remedy. A tall chimney. A hackney coach. A double pulley.

### EOUS and IOUS.

du'-te-ous	se'-ri-ous
pit-e-ous	te-di-ous
lig-ne-ous	pre-vi-ous
hid-e-ous	im-pi-ous
a-que-ous	du-bi-ous
cu-ta'-ne-ous	stu-di-ous
er-ro-ne-ous	no-to'-ri-ous
spon-ta-ñe-ous	har-mo-ni-ous
cal-ca-re-ous	im-per-vi-ous
ex-tra-ne-ous	in-dus-tri-ous
plen'-te-ous	il-lus-tri-ous

### EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A duteous child. A tedious journey. A hideous sight. A piteous groan. The previous question. Impious conduct. Aqueous humor. A notorious character. Erroneous opinions. Harmonious sounds. Spontaneous combustion. Illustrious men. Calcareous soil. Cutaneous disease. A dubious question. Impervious forests. He was a notorious idler. John is an industrious boy. He is very studious.

### AGE, EGE, IAGE, IGE, and IDGE.

sav'-age	u'-sage	col'-lege	fer'-ri-age
dam-age	vil-lage	priv'-i-lege	—
ad-age	cour-age	sac-ri-lege	ves'-tige
man-age	suf-frage	al-lege'	—
hem-age	um-brage	—	por'-ridge
pres-age	mort-gage	mar'-riage	car-tridge
salv-age	hem'-or-rhage	car-riage	par-tridge

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *savage* state. The *college* was situated in a fine *village*. The *carriage* received much *damage*. He was obliged to pay *homage*. There was no *vestige* of the *tillage*. The *partridge* sought a place of *refuge*. He *alleged* that he was on the eve of *marriage*. The *cartridge* caused great *damage*. *Universal suffrage* is a great *privilege*. The house was *mortgaged*. The boatman received *ferriage*.

## ETY and ITY.

pi'-e-ty	anx-i'-e-ty	a-bil'-i-ty	gra-tu'-i-ty
ni-ce-ty	pro-pri-e-ty	ci-vil-i-ty	ne-ces-si-ty
va-ri'-e-ty	no-to-ri'-e-ty	di-vin-i-ty	se-ren-i-ty
so-ci-e-ty	im-pi'-e-ty	e-ter-ni-ty	e-nor-mi-ty
so-bri-e-ty	sa-ti-e-ty	an-nu-i-ty	se-ver-i-ty

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

*Piety* is honorable in all. His *ability* was great. *Impiety* is a great *enormity*. *Sobriety* produces *serenity*. He receives an *annuity*. He acquired *notoriety*. The *society* was under the *necessity* of dismissing its minister. *Distinguished ability*. A *variety* of topics. The *enormity* of the offence justified the *severity* of the punishment. He received an *annuity* as a *gratuity*.

## CLE, KLE, and CAL.

par'-ti-cle	frec'-kle	drop'-si-cal
ar-ti-cle	sic-kle	ver-ti-cal
cu-ti-cle	buc-kle	typ-i-cal
can-ti-cle	twin-kle	tech-ni-cal
ven-tri-cle	spec-kle	mys-ti-cal
pin-na-cle	sprin-kle	crit-i-cal
ob-sta-cle	shac-kle	cler-i-cal
ves-i-cle	pric-kle	rad-i-cal
vo-hi-cle	tin-kle	prac-ti-cal

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *particle* of matter. A *dropsical* habit. His skin was covered with *freckles*. *Articles* of agreement. In the tropics, the sun is often *vertical*. The reaper uses a *sickle*. *Cuticle*, the thin exterior skin. Many of the Jewish rites were *typical*. A silver *buckle*. *Canticle*, a song. *Technical* terms. The fixed stars *twinkle*. *Mystical* lore. The *pinnacle* of fame. A *radical* error. A *critical* judge. The *obstacle* was overcome.

## CIAL, TIAL, and SIAL.

spe'-cial	nup'-tial
so-cial	mar-tial
ju-di'-cial	es-sen'-tial
of-fi-cial	po-ten-tial
ben-e-fi'-cial	in-i-tial
com-mer'-cial	sub-stan-tial
pro-vin-cial	con-fi-den'-tial
sac-ri-fi'-cial	pes-ti-len-tial
su-per-fi-cial	e-qui-noc-tial
fi-nan'-cial	—
ar-ti-fi'-cial	con-tro-ver'-sial

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *special* messenger was sent. *Nuptial* rites. *Social* happiness. *Martial* deeds. *Essential* properties. *Judicial* proceedings. *Official* duties. *Commercial* interests. *Influential* friends. *Provincial* dialect. *Presidential* election. A *pestilential* disease. A *substantial* building. *Superficial* knowledge. *Controversial* writings. *Financial* operations. *Equinoctial* storm. *Beneficial* results. *Initial* letters. The *commercial* news was *beneficial* to trade. He delivered a *special* and *confidential* message upon the *financial* condition of the treasury. An *artificial* rose-bud

## ANT and ENT.

<i>va'-cant</i>	<i>re-cum'-bent</i>	<i>com-pla'-cent</i>
<i>rec'-re-ant</i>	<i>ad-ja-cent</i>	<i>con-cur-rent</i>
<i>ar-ro-gant</i>	<i>in-dul-gent</i>	<i>con-tin-gent</i>
<i>el e-gant</i>	<i>suf-fi-cient</i>	<i>ef-ful-gent</i>
<i>ra-di-ant</i>	<i>in-clem-ent</i>	<i>neg'-li-gent</i>
<i>pet-u-lant</i>	<i>ap-pa-rent</i>	<i>in-di-gent</i>
<i>con-so-nant</i>	<i>con'-fi-dent</i>	<i>in-do-lent</i>
<i>in'-fant</i>	<i>ex-cel-lent</i>	<i>in-so-lent</i>
<i>bril-liant</i>	<i>im-mi-nent</i>	<i>ev-i-dent</i>
<i>dor-mant</i>	<i>pen-i-tent</i>	<i>op-u-lent</i>
<i>stag-nant</i>	<i>af-flu-ent</i>	<i>vi-o-lent</i>
<i>fra-grant</i>	<i>an'-cient</i>	<i>em-i-nent</i>
<i>pleas-ant</i>	<i>pa-tient</i>	<i>per-ma-nent</i>
<i>re-luc'-tant</i>	<i>pres-ent</i>	<i>prom-i-nent</i>
<i>ob-ser-vant</i>	<i>dif'-fer-ent</i>	<i>con-se-quent</i>
<i>tri-um-phant</i>	<i>in-no-cent</i>	<i>sub-se-quent</i>
<i>a-bun-dant</i>	<i>dif-fi-dent</i>	<i>mag-nif'-i-cent</i>

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The place is *vacant*. A *recumbent* posture. There is an *abundant* crop on the *adjacent* farm. A *recreant* son. A *magnificent* spectacle. An *excellent* mother watched over him. I am *confident* his success will be *triumphant*. An *indulgent* father. *Arrogant* conduct. His anger is *dormant*. *Inclement* weather. *Stagnant* water. *Fragrant* flowers. He was in *affluent* circumstances. *Patient* under afflictions. An *observant* mind. He was *present*. I am *reluctant* to admit it. A *penitent* spirit. A *violent* temper. An *innocent* man.

## US and OUS.

<i>cir'-cus</i>	<i>as-par'-a-gus</i>	<i>fa'-mous</i>	<i>im'-pi-ous</i>
<i>sur-plus</i>	<i>isth'-mus</i>	<i>griev-ous</i>	<i>ob-vi-ous</i>
<i>gram-pus</i>	<i>pol'-y-pus</i>	<i>won-drous</i>	<i>ca-ri-ous</i>
<i>fo-cus</i>	<i>ge-ni-us</i>	<i>pom-pous</i>	<i>fu-ri-ous</i>
<i>re-bus</i>	<i>Er-e-bus</i>	<i>ner-vous</i>	<i>cred-u-lous</i>



ge-nus	in-cu-bus	jeal-ous	glo-ri-ous
ra'-di-us	co-los'-sus	lep-rous	moun-tain-cus
ini-pe-tus	ap-pa-ra'-tus	zeal-ous	vig-or-ous

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

There was a large surplus. A famous mathematician. The Roman circus. The grampus is a voracious fish. A great genius. Isthmus of Darien. A credulous man. The radius of a circle. A furious animal. Extensive apparatus. The exodus of the Israelites. Glorious achievements. The Colossus at Rhodes. A serious affair. Asparagus, a kind of plant. A mountainous country. A vigorous intellect.

## EON and ION.

dun'-geon	pig'-eon	re'-gion
dudg-eon	widg-eon	le-gion
stur-geon	bludg-eon	re-lig'-ion
sur-geon	gudg-eon	con-ta-gion

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The man was cast into the dungeon. The surgeon attended the legion. The contagion spread from town to town. He professed the Christian religion. The pigeon flew faster than the widgeon. The sturgeon is found in that region.

## PER and PUR.

per'-fect	per-mit'	pur'-port
per-jure	per-plex	pur-pose
per-son	per-sist	pur-chase
per-form'	per-suade	pur-loin'
per-fume	per-tain	pur-sue

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The performance was perfect. He persisted in the pursuit. Persuaded them to permit him. The money was purloined.

*Perhaps the purveyor's purpose was to perplex them. They pursued the perjurer. The room was perfumed. They persecuted him. He purchased the perfume.*

## CAUTIONS AGAINST MISTAKES OFTEN MADE IN SPELLING.

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nec'-es-sa-ry . . . . .	one <i>c</i> .
ad-dress' . . . . .	two <i>d</i> 's.
ex-pe-di'-tion . . . . .	<i>e</i> , not <i>i</i> .
col'-lege . . . . .	no <i>d</i> .
po-ny . . . . .	no <i>e</i> .
a-gree'-a-ble . . . . .	two <i>e</i> 's.
priv'-i-lege . . . . .	no <i>d</i> .
ac-knowl'-edge . . . . .	put in <i>d</i> .
pos-sess' . . . . .	four <i>s</i> 's.
sep'-a-rate . . . . .	<i>a</i> , not <i>e</i> .
a-part'-ment . . . . .	one <i>p</i> .
as-sas-sin . . . . .	four <i>s</i> 's.
cres'-cent . . . . .	<i>sc</i> , not <i>ss</i> .
-diph'-thong . . . . .	<i>ph</i> , not <i>p</i> alone.
trow-sers . . . . .	<i>w</i> , not <i>u</i> .
schism . . . . .	mind <i>ch</i> .
pon'-i-ard . . . . .	no <i>i</i> after <i>o</i> .
mis'-tle-toe . . . . .	put in <i>t</i> .
par-ox-ysm . . . . .	<i>y</i> , not <i>i</i> .
sy-non'-y-mous . . . . .	<i>y</i> 's, not <i>i</i> 's.

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NOTE TO TEACHERS. The spelling of these words should be thoroughly committed to memory, and the mistakes which are frequently made pointed out by the learner. Other words, in which mistakes are liable to be made, should be selected by the teacher.

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

It is not *necessary* to put the *address*. An *expedition* to the North Pole. My cousin is at *college*. He has the *privilege* of riding the *pony*. I *acknowledge* my fault. He is an *agreeable* man. They *possess* much property. The *apartments* are *separated* by a thin division. He was stabbed by an *assassin*. The Turkish *crescent* and Turkish *trowsers*. A *schism* in the church. In a *paroxysm* of rage, he snatched up a *poniard*. The Druids revered the *mistletoe*. *Synonymous* words have nearly the same meaning. A *diphthong* is a double vowel.

ba'-sin . . . . .	i, not o.
stadt'-hold-er . . . . .	put in d.
as-cer-tain' . . . . .	put in c.
choc'-o-late . . . . .	one c.
con'-science . . . . .	sc, not sh.
dis-suade' . . . . .	two s's.
em-bar'-rass . . . . .	two r's; two s's.
ex-cres-cence . . . . .	sc, not ss.
fa-ce-tious . . . . .	c, not s.
for'-eign . . . . .	one r.
grid'-i-ron . . . . .	one d.
prac-tis-es . . . . .	s, not c
gym-nas'-tics . . . . .	y, not i.
i-ras'-ci-ble . . . . .	one r; sc, not ss.
re-ceive' . . . . .	ei, not ie.
be-lieve . . . . .	ie, not ei.
de-ceive . . . . .	ei, not ie.
re-prieve . . . . .	ie, not ei.

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NOTE TO TEACHERS. The terminations *eive* and *ieve* have both the same sounds. The learner should be told that when the letter *c* precedes the termination, it is spelled *eive*; as, conceive, deceive, &c.; but if any other consonant precede, it is spelled *ieve*; as, believe, achieve, grieve, &c. Nouns derived from these verbs take the same form: conceit, deceit; belief, achievement, grief, &c.

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *stadtholder* ascertained the cause of discontent. Put the *chocolate* into the *basin*. I could not, in *conscience*, *dissuade* him from it. He is *embarrassed* in his affairs. An *excrescence* grew from the tree. A man of *facetious* conversation. Her manners are *fascinating*. *Foreign* climates. Meat is broiled on a *gridiron*. He practises *gymnastics*. His temper was *irascible*. I *believe* he *received* a *reprieve* to *deceive* the enemy.

har'-ass . . . . .	one <i>r</i> ; two <i>s</i> 's.
hy-dro-pho'-bia . . . . .	<i>y</i> , not <i>i</i> ; <i>ph</i> , not <i>f</i> .
is'-lan-der . . . . .	put in <i>s</i> .
lun'-cheon . . . . .	not <i>shun</i> .
mis'-chie-vous . . . . .	put in <i>i</i> .
naph'-tha . . . . .	<i>ph</i> , not <i>f</i> .
oph'-thal'-mi-a . . . . .	<i>ph</i> , not <i>f</i> .
or'-ches-tre . . . . .	<i>ch</i> , not <i>k</i> .
pas'-sion . . . . .	<i>ss</i> , not <i>sh</i> .
rhi-noc'-e-ros . . . . .	put in <i>h</i> ; <i>c</i> , not <i>s</i> .
pu-sil-lan'-i-mous . . . . .	two <i>l</i> 's; one <i>n</i> .
quar'-rel-ling . . . . .	two <i>r</i> 's; two <i>l</i> 's.
res-er-voir . . . . .	one <i>s</i> .
sub-ter-ra'-ne-an . . . . .	two <i>r</i> 's.
ty-pog'-ra-phy . . . . .	<i>y</i> , not <i>i</i> ; one <i>g</i> .
hy-æ'-na . . . . .	æ diphthong.
co-a-lesce' . . . . .	<i>sc</i> , not <i>ss</i> .
cau'-li-flow-er . . . . .	<i>au</i> , not <i>o</i> .

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He died of *hydrophobia*. I am *harassed* in mind. They were hardy *islanders*. Will you take some *luncheon*? A *mischievous* boy. *Naphtha* smells *disagreeably*. He suffers from *ophthalmia*. The *orchestre* plays too loud. He is in a *passion*. The *rhinoceros* is dangerous. The *pusillanimous* are *weak-minded*. They are always *quarrelling*. A *reser*

*veir* of waier. A *subterranean* passage. A fine specimen of *typography*. The *hyæna* is fierce. Two vowels which *coalesce* form a *diphthong*. The *cauliflower* is a wholesome vegetable.

## WORDS IN WHICH THE SPELLING DIFFERS WIDELY FROM THE PRONUNCIATION.

*The termination UGH has as many as ten different pronunciations.*

laugh . . . . .	rhymes with . . . . .	staff.
cough	}	. . . . rhyme with . . . . . off.
trough		
clough		
chough		
slough	}	. . . . rhyme with . . . . . stuff.
e-nough'		
rough		
tough		
thor'-ough	}	. . . . pron. the <i>u</i> as in . . . . bud.
bor-ough		
dough	}	. . . . rhyme with . . . . . so.
though		
al-though'		
fur'-lough		
bough	}	. . . . rhyme with . . . . . how.
plough		
slough		
leugh . . . . .	rhymes with . . . . .	dock.
hic'-cough . . . . .	rhymes with . . . . .	cup.
through . . . . .	rhymes with . . . . .	true.
us'-que-baugh . . . . .	rhymes with . . . . .	saw.

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

When the horse has drunk *enough* from the *trough*, lead him *through* the garden. The *chough* and crow to roost have gone. Do not *laugh*; it will make you *cough*. We had a *rough* ride to the *borough*. A *tough* steak. The serpent has cast his *slough*. A *thorough* cleansing. The *usquebaugh* made him *hiccough*. The soldier obtained his *furlough*. Knead the *dough*. The barge is on the *lough*. *Though* almost drowned, he got out of the *slough* by catching at a *bough*. Speed the *plough*.

bus'-y . . . . .	rhymes with . . . . .	dizzy.
bur-y . . . . .	rhymes with . . . . .	merry.
su-gar }	. . . . . pronounce s as sh.	
sure }		
quay . . . . .	rhymes with . . . . .	key.
gal-leon' . . . . .	rhymes with . . . . .	balloon.
neph'-ew . . . . .	ph as v.	
peo-ple . . . . .	eo as ee.	
gaol . . . . .	rhymes with . . . . .	male.
goal . . . . .	rhymes with . . . . .	hole.
leop'-ard }	. . . . . eop as ep.	
jeop'-ar-dy }		
sug-gest' }	. . . . . gg as dg.	
ex-ag'-ger-ate }		
col'-o-nel . . . . .	pron. as . . . . .	kernel.
col'-an-der . . . . .	col as . . . . .	cull.
corps . . . . .	pron. as . . . . .	core.
hai-nous . . . . .	ein as ain in . . . . .	rain.

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Are you *sure* you have *sugar* in your coffee? My *nephew* is *busy*. The *quay* is crowded with *people*. The *colonel* ordered a *corps* of men to guard the prisoners to *goal*. The *Spanish galleon* was in *jeopardy*. Bury animosity. The

horse reached the goal. Do not *exaggerate*. What does he suggest? A *heinous* crime. The water flows through the *colander*. The spotted *leopard*.

prow-ess . . . . .	ow as . . . . .	oh.
rail'-le-ry . . . . .	rhymes with . . . . .	gallery.
lieu-ten'-ant . . . . .	ieu as ef.	
gro-tesque' } bur-lesque } pic'-tu-resque }	. . . . .	sque as sk.
laun'-dry } jaun-dice }	. . . . .	aun as an in . . . . . plant.
nui-sance . . . . .	nui as . . . . .	new.
ser-geant . . . . .	ser as sar.	
wom'-en . . . . .	wom as win.	
half'-pen-ny . . . . .	half as . . . . .	hay.
guin'-ea . . . . .	rhymes with . . . . .	ninny.
co-coa . . . . .	a not sounded.	
pa-lan-quin' . . . . .	quin as . . . . .	keen.
cog'-ni-zance . . . . .	g silent.	
czar . . . . .	put in c.	
czar-i'-na . . . . .	i as e.	
yacht . . . . .	rhymes with . . . . .	not.
phthis'-ic . . . . .	rhymes with . . . . .	physic.
phlegm . . . . .	ph as f; g not sounded.	

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *lieutenant* was angry at the *raillery* of the *women*. The *sergeant* took no *cognizance* of this act. Give this *half-penny* to the boy in the *laundry*. The *cocoa* cost a *guinea*. He cuts a *grotesque* figure in his *palanquin*. He caught the *jaundice*. The *nuisance* is abated. Renowned for his *prowess*. A *picturesque* scene. A *burlesque* poem. The *czar* and *czarina* were both present. The *yacht* floated in the *bay*. He is sick with the *phthisic*. He cannot remove the *phlegm*.

## DIFFICULT WORDS, WITHOUT REGARD TO CLASSIFICATION.

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a-bey'-ance	a-chieve'	bruise
ac-quaint-ance	a-chieve'-ment	buoy'-ant
as-suage'	al-le-gi-ance	bur'-i-al
as-say	al-le'-gro	busi'-ness
a'-pron	am'-ber-gris	bronze
ar-raign'	an-tique'	bay'-o-net
ac-cou'-tre	ap-pre'-ci-ate	bra'-zier
ac-crue'	as-sign-ee'	bdel'-li-um
ac-qui-esce'	a-sy'-lum	bro-cade'
av-oir-du-pois'	am-phib'-i-ous	bar'-gain
ar'-chives	an-tip'-o-des	ba-zaar'
ac'-ces-sa-ry }	an-cho'-vy	ban'-quet
ac'-ces-so-ry }	av'-er-age	bach'-e-lor
ac'-me	a-nom'-a-ly	bal-co'-ny
ad'-e-quate	au'-to-graph	bat-tal-ion
ad-ju-tant	a-cu'-men	baw'-ble
al-che-my	a-dieu'	be-queath'
al-co-hol	av'-a-rice	blas-pheme
a-nath'-e-ma	ab-scind'	bo-hea
aq'-ue-duct	awk'-ward	bom-ba-zine
as-phal'-tic	a-thwart'	bag-a-telle
av'-e-nue	ap-plause	bru-nette'
ab-ste'-mi-ous	a-ghast	ban-dit'-ti

### EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He met with an *acquaintance*. The fee simple of land is often held in *abeyance*. His grief was *assuaged*. The *criminal* was *arraigned*. He *acquiesced* in the decision. An *accessary* before the crime. Adequate ideas. The arms of



ambition. A great *achievement*. *Amphibious* animals. An *asylum* for the blind. *Anomaly*, a deviation from the common rule. *Autograph*, a person's own handwriting. *Adieu*, farewell. *Athwart* the path. The *burial* of the dead. The soldier lost his *bayonet*. *Antique* figures. He came to the *banquet*. I saw him on the *balcony*. He was attacked by the *banditti*. A *bombazine* dress. Do not *blaspheme*.

be-troth'	cha-grin'	cau'-ter-ize
brogue	cha-me'-le-on	con-de-scend
break'-fast	cam'-o-mile	co-quette'
buf-foon'	char-ac-ter	cor-vette
be-hove	chor-is-ter	cel'-e-ry
beau'-ty	cinque	cen-o-taph
beau'-te-ous	coch-i-neal'	crev'-ice
be-dew'	cal'-dron	cli-max
bi-tu'-men	col-league	com-peer'
bu'-gle	con-dui	chyle
breathe	cai-tiff	ca-pit'-u-late
bur'-glar-y	cham-pagne'	ce-dil'-la
bus'-tle	col'-ter	cen-trif'-u-gal
bull-ion	cui-rass'	cen-tripe-tal
buf'-fa-lo	cri-tique	cha-lyb-e-ate
ba-ril'-la	cup'-board	Co-chit-u-ate
burgh'-er	cray-on	chem'-ist
—	cro-sier	chrys'-a-lis
ca-noe'	cat'-e-chism	cir'-cuit
ca-price	cruise	con-tig'-u-ous
cap-u-chin'	con-geal'	car'-ti-lage
cat'-a-logue	col-on-nade'	cam'-phene
cat-e-chism	car-touch'	crotch'-et

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The man was *bet'othed*. He spoke in a *brogue*. His cheeks were *bedewed* with tears. *Bitumen*, a kind of pitch. He was convicted of *burglary*. The debt was paid in *bullion*. The Indian crossed the lake in his *canoe*. A *catalogue*

of books. He preferred *cocoa* to *champagne*. The enemy *capitulated*. *Chalybeate* waters. *Cochituate* water. *Celery*, a wholesome vegetable. Two *contiguous* bodies. The scholars all recited a lesson from the *Catechism*. The *circuit* of the earth. *Corvette*, a kind of vessel. The money was found in a *crevice*. *Centrifugal* force. The wound was *cauterized*. *Camomile*, a kind of herb. A *conduit* pipe. *Chrysalis*, the form of insects before they become winged.

dah'-lia	dys'-en-ter-y	en-dorse'-ment
deb-o-nair'	dis-em-bogue'	e-gre-gious
de-mesne'	dog'-ger-el	em-py-re'-an
daunt'-ed	du'-ress	e-the'-re-al
doc'-ile	dis-com'-fit	ef-fer-vesce
de-fault'-er	drom'-e-da-ry	em'-pha-sis
de-pre'-ci-ate	doub'-le	en-deav'-or
de'-vi-ous	dough-ty	ep'-i-logue
dem-a-gogue	drought	ep-i-sode
des-ue-tude	doubt'-ful	e-clipse'
dearth	dow-ry	el-lipse
di-shev'-el	—	e-lec-tric'-i-ty
du'-en-na	em-balm'	ex-hil'-a-rate
di-a-logue	ec'-logue	et-y-mol'-o-gy
di-a-phragm	es-cutch'-eon	ec-lec'-tic
dis-sua'-sive	ear'-nest	en-due'
di-lem-ma	ex-cheq'-uer	es-chew
dis'-so-nant	ex-cres-cence	eu'-cha-rist
dis-syl'-la-ble	en-am-or	eu-pho-ny
dis'-tich	e-nor-mous	es-pouse'

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

*Dahlia*, a kind of plant. The *cashier* was a *defaulter*. The paper *depreciated*. Words are lost by *desuetude*. Her hair was *dishevelled*. *Dissonant* notes. Rivers *disembogue* into the ocean. Joshua *discomfited* Amalek. Doubtful *proceedings*. The criminal was kept in *duress*. An *exagger-*

*ated* account. An *egregious* blunder. He *eschews* evil. The moon was *eclipsed*. The poet wrote in *doggerel* rhyme. The *etymology* of words. The *eucharist* was celebrated. The king's *exchequer*. I will *endeavor* to use the proper *emphasis*. The *endorsement* was made. He was *endued* with *knowledge*. *Epilogue*, a poem at the end of a play. *Episode*, an incidental narrative.

fab'-ric	gauge	hea'-then
fa-tigue'	gaunt	hand'-ker-chief
fea'-si-ble	guile	ha-rangue'
fil-a-gree	glut'-ton-ous	hearse
flag-eo-lét'	gun'-wale }	heif'-er
flam'-beau	gun-nel }	hy-drau'-lic
for-feit	gym-nas'-tic	hi-a'-tus
fur-lough	gay'-e-ty	har'-le-quin
flaunt	gaunt'-let	harp-si-chord
fal'-chion	guar'-di-an	haunch
fraught	gui-tar'	hearth
fal'-con	gran'-deur	heark'-en
fierce	graph-ic	hal'-cy-on
fi-nesse'	grieve	hal'-liard
for'-feit-ure	gor'-geous	ho'-li-ness
fron-tier'	gov'-ern-ment	hy-me'-ne-al
feu'-dal	gam-boge'	ho-mo-ge'-ne-ous
—	gam'-bol	heath'-er
grouse	ga-zette'	hy-phen
gal'-iot	glu'-ti-nous	hi-e-ro-glyph'-ic
ga-loche'	glimpse	het'-er-o-dox

#### EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *fabric* was destroyed. He suffered great *fatigue*. The plan was *feasible*. *Filagree* work. The soldier had a *furlough*. *Flageolet*, a musical instrument. A *fierce* animal. The king enriched his treasures by *scrfeitures*. The *feudal* system. *Galiot*, a Dutch vessel. *Galoche*, a kind of over-shoe. He played on the *guitar*. A *gluttonous* man.

He made a *harangue* to the people. A *hydraulic* machine. *Halcyon* days. *Homogeneous* particles. He caught a *glimpse* of the thief. The *grandeur* of the mountains. The lady dropped her *handkerchief*.

hid'-e-ous	jav'-e-lin	lin'-e-a-ment
hyp-o-crite	jaun'-dice	lin'-guist
hys'-sop	jui-cy	loathe
ho-sier	jaunt	lau'-da-num
hy-dro-pho'-bi-a	—	lau'-rel
hom'-i-cide	laugh'-ter	log'-a-rithms
ho-mol'-o-gous	laun-dry	loz'-enge
hy-poth-e-sis	league	lounge
hur'-ri-cane	leis'-ure	—
haugh'-ty	lat'-i-tude	mas-quer-ade'
—	lon-gi-tude	mis-cel-la'-ne-ous
in-trigue'	lus-tre	ma-chine'
in-veigh	lair	ma-chin'-er-y
in-vei-gle	lan'-guage	mag-a-zine'
in-stal-ment	lan-guor	ma-nœu'-vre
in-thral'	lac'-er-ate	ma-rine'
ir-re-triev'-a-ble	lawn	mar-quee
i'-ci-cle	li'-lac	mas'-sa-cre
il-lic'-it	le-vi'-a-than	mau'-gre
im-bue'	liq'-ue-fy	

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *hideous* sight. The hope of the *hypocrite* shall perish. The *hyssop* on the wall. *Hydrophobia*, a terrible disease. He committed *homicide*. *Homologous* sides. *Hypothesis*, something assumed. A *haughty* tyrant. He was accused of *intrigue*. The author *inveighed* sharply against the vices of the age. The hunter was in *jeopardy* of his life. "I sliced the *luncheon* from the barley loaf." He was a fine *linguist*. *Leviathan*, a monster of the sea. *Miscellaneous* matter. The child took *laudanum*. The *leopard* lay down in his *lair*. *Marine* substances. Complicated *machinery*.

*ated* account. An *egregious* blunder. He *eschews* evil. The moon was *eclipsed*. The poet wrote in *doggerel* rhyme. The *etymology* of words. The *eucharist* was celebrated. The king's *exchequer*. I will *endeavor* to use the proper *emphasis*. The *endorsement* was made. He was *endued* with *knowledge*. *Epilogue*, a poem at the end of a play. *Episode*, an incidental narrative.

fab'-ric	gauge	hea'-then
fa-tigue'	gaunt	hand'-ker-chief
fea'-si-ble	guile	ha-rangue'
fil-a-gree	glut'-ton-ous	hearse
flag-eo-lét'	gun'-wale }	heif'-er
flam'-beau	gun-nel }	hy-drau'-lic
for-feit	gym-nas'-tic	hi-a'-tus
fur-lough	gay'-e-ty	har-le-quin
flaunt	gaunt'-let	harp-si-chord
fal'-chion	guar'-di-an	haunch
fraught	gui-tar'	hearth
fal'-con	gran'-deur	heark'-en
fierce	graph-ic	hal'-cy-on
fi-nesse'	grieve	hal'-liard
for'-feit-ure	gor'-geous	ho'-li-ness
fron-tier'	gov'-ern-ment	hy-me'-ne-al
feu'-dal	gam-boge'	ho-mo-ge'-ne-ous
—	gam'-bol	heath'-er
grouse	ga-zette'	hy-phen
gal'-iot	glu'-ti-nous	hi-e-ro-glyph'-ic
ga-loche'	glimpse	het'-er-o-dox

#### EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *fabric* was destroyed. He suffered great *fatigue*. The plan was *feasible*. *Filagree* work. The soldier had a *furlough*. *Flageolet*, a musical instrument. A *fierce* animal. The king enriched his treasures by *scrfeitures*. The *feudal* system. *Galiot*, a Dutch vessel. *Galoche*, a kind of *over-shoe*. He played on the guitar. A *gluttonous* man.

He made a *harangue* to the people. A *hydraulic* machine. *Halcyon* days. *Homogeneous* particles. He caught a *glimpse* of the thief. The *grandeur* of the mountains. The lady dropped her *handkerchief*.

hid'-e-ous	jav'-e-lin	lin'-e-a-ment
hyp-o-crite	jaun'-dice	lin'-guist
hys'-sop	jui-cy	loathe
ho-sier	jaunt	lau'-da-num
hy-dro-pho'-bi-a	—	lau'-rel
hom'-i-cide	laugh'-ter	log'-a-rithms
ho-mol'-o-gous	laun-dry	loz'-enge
hy-poth-e-sis	league	lounge
hur'-ri-cane	leis'-ure	—
haugh'-ty	lat'-i-tude	mas-quer-ade'
—	lon-gi-tude	mis-cel-la'-ne-ous
in-trigue'	lus-tre	ma-chine'
in-veigh	lair	ma-chin'-er-y
in-vei'-gle	lan'-guage	mag-a-zine'
in-stal-ment	lan-guor	ma-nœu'-vre
in-thral'	lac'-er-ate	ma-rine'
ir-re-triev'-a-ble	lawn	mar-quee
i'-ci-cle	li'-lac	mas'-sa-cre
il-lic'-it	le-vi'-a-than	mau'-gre
im-bue'	liq'-ue-fy	

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

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met-a-mor'-phose	nour'-ish	por'-rii-ger
mech'-an-ism	nu-tri'-tious	pro-vi'-so
nin'-i-a-ture	nau'-se-ate	par-a-pher-na li-a
mel'-an-chol-y	nau'-seous	pa'-tri-arch
mosque	nau'-ti-cal	per-suade'
moult	nan'-kin	pe-ru'-sal
mal'-le-a-ble	niece	prai'-rie
mas'-tiff	noth-ing	pa-vil'-ion
me-chan'-ic	niche	par'-al-lel
mo-las-ses	ni'-tre	proc'-ess
ma-rau-der	ne-go'-ti-ate	pen'-ta-teuch
mawk'-ish	neu'-ter	pew'-ter
met'-a-phor	—	prod-uce
mau-so-le'-um	o-be'-di-ence	pie-bald
mea'-sles	ob'-sta-cle	pi-que
me'-te-or	oak'-um	pi-quant'
mo-reen'	ob'-lo-quy	pi-quet
met-a-phys'-i-cal	ob-tuse'	ple-be'-ian
mez-zo-tin'-to	o'-di-ous	pleu'-ri-sy
mac-a-ro'-ni	—	phra-se-ol'-o-gy
mne-mon'-ics	pas'-chal	port-man'-teau
ma-hog'-a-ny	pla-guy	phi-lan'-thro-py
neu-tral-i-ty	por'-poise	phys-i-ol'-o-gy

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

*Miniature*, a picture in a small compass. They preserved a strict *neutrality* throughout the war. *Mosque*, a Mohammedan temple. *Malleable* iron. *Mastiff*, a kind of dog. *Mechanic* arts. The *marauder* was detected and convicted. *Mischievous* boys. *Metaphysical* reasoning. *Mezzotinto*, a particular kind of engraving. *Mahogany*, a kind of wood. He wished to *negotiate* a loan. The *paschal* lamb. A *piebald* horse. *Portmanteau*, a bag for carrying apparel. "Let that *plebeian* talk." He died of the *pleurisy*. The extensive *prairies* of the West. He rendered *strict obedience* to the laws. The phraseology was correct. *Nautical terms*.

pros'-e-lyte  
 pur'-lieu  
 per'-se-cute  
 por-phy-ry  
 per-se-vere'  
 pierce  
 pan-e-gyr'-ist  
 pig'-eon  
 pro-logue  
 pur'-sui-vant  
 phys-i-og'-no-my  
 post'-hu-mous

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quoit  
 quan-da'-ry  
 quaint  
 qua-drille'  
 qui-es'-cent  
 qualm'-ish  
 quo-tid'-i-an  
 quer'-u-lous  
 quar-an-tine'

ru'-mi-nate  
 ri-val-ry  
 realm  
 re-con-noi'-tre  
 res'-cue  
 rig'-or-ous  
 rou-tine'  
 re-lieve  
 re-cruit

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scep'-tre  
 sched-ule  
 scythe  
 sep'-ul-chre  
 sub-ju-gate  
 sieve  
 sluice  
 sur'-feit  
 symp-tom  
 ship-wreck  
 shad-ow  
 ser'-vice-a-ble

scis'-sors  
 syc'-a-more  
 syc-o-phant  
 syn-a-gogue  
 syr'-inge  
 sur-tout'  
 scho'-li-um  
 sol'-dier  
 shoul-der  
 sub-al'-tern  
 scourge  
 shrewd

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taint  
 trait  
 tar-pau'-lin  
 thwart  
 thral'-dom  
 tierce  
 temp-ta'-tion  
 te-na-cious  
 threat'-en

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He made *proselytes* in the *purlieus* of the city. He was a *panegyrist* of the *people*. *Pursuivants* are junior officers in the Heralds' College. *Posthumous* praise. He came to the *rescue*. He exhibited a *schedule* of goods. A pair of *scissors*. A Jewish *synagogue*. There were *symptoms* of a fever. A terrific *scourge*. He lived in *thralldom*. A *tierce* of rice. *Recruits* were enlisted. His *shoulder* was dislocated. The *temptation* was resisted. The advice was *serviceable*. He was very *tenacious* of his rights. He directed the *subaltern* to *reconnoitre* the enemy's camp.



# PROPER NAMES OF PERSONS.

## MEN'S NAMES.

Aa'-ron	Ben'-ja-min	E-li'-sha
A-bel	Ben-e-dict	E-li'-pha-let
A-bi'-el	Be-no'-ni	E'-noch
A-bi-jah	Be-ri-ah	E-nos
Ab'-ner	Be-thu-el	E'-phra-im
Ad-am		E-ras'-tus
A'-bra-ham	Ca'-leb	E'-than
A-dol'-phus	Cal-vin	Eu-gene'
Al'-bert	Ca-mil'-lus	E-ze'-ki-el
Al-ex-an'-der	Ce'-phas	Ez'-ra
Al'-fred	Charles	
Al-phe'-us	Chris'-to-pher	Fer'-di-nand
A'-mos	Clem'-ent	Fran'-cis
Am'-a-sa	Cy-rus	Fred'-er-ic
Am'-brose		
An-drew	Dan'-iel	George
An'-tho-ny	Da-ri'-us	Ger'-shom
Ar-te-mas	Da'-vid	Greg'-o-ry
A-pol'-los		Gid-e-on
Ar'-thur	Eb-en-e'-zer	Gil-bert
A-sa	Ed'-mund	Gus-ta'-vus
A-saph	Ed-ward	
Ash-er	Eg-bert	Hen'-ry
Au-gus'-tus	E-le-a'-zar	Her-mon
Az-a-ri'-ah	E-li'-ab	Hez-e-ki'-ah
	E-li'-a-kim	Hi'-ram
Bar'-na-bas	E-li'-as	Hor-ace
Bar-zil'-lai	E-li-hu	Ho-ra'-tio
Be'-la	E-li-jah	Ho-se-a

Hugh	Lo-am'-mi	Ralph
Hum'-phrey	Lu'-cius	Reu'-ben
	Luke	Ru-el
Ich'-a-bod	Lu'-ther	Rho-dol'-phus
Ig-na'-tius		Rich'-ard
I'-ra	Ma-no'-ah	Rob-ert
I-saac	Mar'-cus	Row-land
Is'-ra-el	Mark	Roy-al
	Mar'-tin	Ru-fus
Ja'-cob	Ma'-son	
Ja-bez	Mat'-thew	Sal'-mon
Jai-rus	Mat-thi'-as	Sam-son
James	Mi'-cah	Sam'-u-el
Ja'-red	Mi'-cha-el	Saul
Ja-son	Mo'-ses	Seth
Jed-e-di'-ah		Si'-las
Jeph'-thah	Na'-hum	Si-mon
Jer-e-mi'-ah	Na-than	Sim'-e-on
Jer'-e-my	Nar-cis'-sus	Sol-o-mon
Jer'-ome	Na-than'-i-el	Ste'-phen
Jes-se	Ne-he-mi'-ah	Syl'-va'-nus
Je-thro	Nich'-o-las	Syl-ves-ter
Jo-el	No'-ah	
John		Thad-de'-us
Jo'-nah	O'-bed	The'-o-dore
Jo-nas	Oc-ta'-vi-us	The-oph'-i-lus
Jon'-a-than	Ol'-i-ver	Thom'-as
Jo'-seph	O'-tis	Tim'-o-thy
Josh'-u-a		Ti'-tus
Jo-si'-ah	Pat'-rick	
Ju'-li-us	Paul	U-ri'-ah
	Pe'-leg	
Laz'-a-rus	Pe-rez	Wal'-ter
Lau'-rens	Pe-ter	Will-iam
Leb-be'-us	Phi-lan'-der	
Lem'-u-el	Phil'-ip	Zab'-di-el
Le'-vi	Phi-lo	Zech-a-ri'-ah
Lew-is	Phin'-e-as	Zac-che'-us
Lloyd	Phi-le'-mon	Zach'-a-ry

## WOMEN'S NAMES.

Ab'-i-gail	Em'-ma	Lou-i'-sa
Al'-ice	Eu-nice	Lu-cin-da
A-man'-da		Lu-cre'-tia
A-me'-lia	Fran'-ces	Lu'-cy
An'-na	Fan-ny	Lyd'-i-a
Anne		
Au-gus'-ta	Han'-nah	Mar'-ga-ret
	Har'-ri-et	Ma'-ry
Car'-o-line	Hel'-en	Mar-tha
Cath-a-rine	Hen-ri-et'-ta	
Char'-lotte		Nan'-cy
Chris-ti'-na	Is-a-bel'-la	
Clar'-is-sa		Ra'-chel
Clem-en-ti'-na	Jane	Re-becc'-ca
Cor-ne'-lia	Ju'-lia	
		Sa'-rah
El'-ea-nor	La-vin'-i-a	So-phi'-a
E-liz'-a-beth	Lau'-ra	Su'-san

## NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

1. Jan'-u-a-ry	5. May	9. Sep-tem'-ber
2. Feb'-ru-a-ry	6. June	10. Oc-to'-ber
3. March	7. Ju-ly'	11. No-vem'-ber
4. A'-pril	8. Au'-gust	12. De-cem'-ber

## NAMES OF THE DAYS.

1. Sun'-day	4. Wednes'-day	6. Fri'-day
2. Mon'-day	5. Thurs'-day	7. Sat'-ur-day
3. Tues'-day		

## ORIGIN OF ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

A large class of English words are derivatives, which are formed chiefly by attaching to the root, or essential part of a word, certain **PREFIXES** and **AFFIXES**.

A **PREFIX** is a particle *placed before* a root, to vary its sense; as, **SUPER**structure; **RE**build.

An **AFFIX** is a particle *added* to the root, to vary its signification; as, **plentiful**; **darkish**.

## LATIN PREFIXES.

**A, AB, ABS,** signify *from, or away*; as,

**AVERT**, to turn *from*.

**ABSTAIN**, to keep *from*.

**ABSOLVE**, to release *from*.

**ABDUCTION**, carrying *away*.

**AD** signifies *to*; which, for the sake of euphony, assumes the forms of **A, AC, AF, AG, AL, AN, AP, AR, AS, AT**; as,

**ADHERE**, to stick *to*.

**ACCEDE**, to come *to*, (to **ASSENT**.)

**AGGRESS**, to go *to* or *against*.

**ANNEX**, to join *to*.

**ASSUME**, to take *to*.

**ASCRIBE**, to give *to*.

**AFFIX**, to fix *to*.

**ALLUDE**, to advert *to*.

**APPEND**, to hang *to*.

**ATTRACT**, to draw *to*.

**AM** signifies *round about*. **AM**, for the sake of euphony, assumes the form of **AMB**; as, **AMBIENT**.

**AMBITION**, a going *about*,  
(seeking honor, &c.)

**AMPUTATE**, to cut *round* or  
*off*.

ANTE signifies *before*. The *E* is sometimes changed into *I*: as, ANTICIPATE.

ANTEPENULT, *before* the penult.

ANTEMUNDANE, *before* the world.

ANTECEDENT, going *before*.

ANTEDILUVIAN, *before* the flood.

BIS, BI, signify *two*; as,

BISECT, to cut into *two*.

BISCUIT, baked *twice*, (or very hard.)

BIPED, an animal with *two* feet.

CIRCUM, CIRCU, signify *about*, or *around*; as,

CIRCUMJACENT, lying *around*.

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, to sail *around*.

CIRCULATE, to carry *around*.

CIRCUMSCRIBE, to write *around*.

CIS signifies *on this side*; as,

CISALPINE, *on this side* of the Alps.

CISATLANTIC, *on this side* of the Atlantic.

CON (cum) signifies *with*, or *together*; and, for the sake of euphony, assumes the form of CO, COG, COL, COM, COR; as,

CONCUR, to agree *with*.

CONSTRUCT, to build *together*.

CONVOKE, to call *together*.

CONCOURSE, a running *together*.

COÖPERATE, to work *with*.

COHEIR, a joint heir, or *with* another.

COGNATE, born *together*.

COMMOTION, a moving *together*.

COMPOSITION, a putting *together*

COMPASSION, suffering *with* another.

COMMERCE, trading *together*.

CORROBORATE, to make strong *together*.

CORRELATIVE, relative *with*.

CONCUSSION, a shaking *together*.

CONVENE, to come *together*.

CONTRACT, to draw *together*

CONFORM, to comply *with*.

COEQUAL, equal *with*.

COHERE, to stick *together*.

**CONTRA** (sometimes **COUNTER**) signifies *against*, *vs.*

**CONTRADICT**, to speak *against*.

**COUNTERMARCH**, marching  
*back*.

**CONTRAPOSITION**, a position  
*against*.

**COUNTERACT**, to act *against*.

**DE** signifies *from*, *down*, or *of*; *as*,

**DESCEND**, to come *down*.

**DEJECT**, to cast *down*.

**DESCRIBE**, to write *of*.

**DEPART**, to part *from*.

**DETAIN**, to keep *from*.

**DETRACT**, to draw *from*.

**DIS**, **DI**, signify *asunder*, *apart*, *away*, *off*; and also imply *privation*, *undoing*, and *negation*. **DIS** has also the form of **DIF**; *as*, **DIFFUSE**.

**DISJOIN**, to *separate*.

**DISORDER**, to take *away* order.

**DISPEL**, to drive *asunder*.

**DISHONEST**, *not* honest.

**DIVERT**, to turn *away*.

**DISARM**, to take arms *from*.

**DISCOVER**, to take *off* the  
cover.

**DISTRACT**, to draw *asunder*.

**DISBELIEVE**, *not* to believe.

**DIVERGE**, to recede *from*.

**E**, **EX**, signify *out of*; and sometimes take the forms of **EO** and **EF**; *as*, **ECCENTRIC**, **EFFLUX**.

**EJECT**, to cast *out*.

**EMIT**, to send *out*.

**EXCLUDE**, to shut *out*.

**EDUCE**, to bring *out*.

**EXTRA** signifies *beyond*; *as*, **EXTRAORDINARY**, *beyond* ordinary.

**IN**, before a verb, signifies *in*, *into*; before an adjective, *not*. **IN** is changed into **IG**, **IB**, **IM**, **IR**; *as*,

**INJECT**, to throw *in* or *into*.

**INSPIRE**, to breathe *into*.

**INFIRM**, *not* firm, weak.

**IGNOBLE**, *not* noble.

**IRRATIONAL**, *not* rational

**INSPECT**, to look *into*.

**IMPORT**, to bring *into*.

**INACTIVE**, *not* active.

**ILLEGAL**, *not* legal.

**IMMORAL**, *not* moral.

**INTER** signifies *between*. **INTER** has the form of **INTEL**, as, **INTELLIGENCE**, **INTELLECTUAL**.

**INTERVENE**, to come *between*.

**INTERLINE**, to make lines *between*.

**INTERPOSE**, to place *between*

**INTERSECT**, to cut *between*.

**INTRO** signifies *to, within*; as, **INTRODUCE**, to lead *within*.

**JUXTA** signifies *near to*; as, **JUXTAPOSITION**, being placed *near to* any thing.

**OB** signifies *in the way of, against*. The **B** is also changed into **C**, **F**, and **P**, and is sometimes dropped; as,

**OBSTACLE**, something standing *in the way of*.

**OBJECT**, to urge *against*.

**OPPOSE**, to place *in the way*.

**OCCASION**, falling *in the way of*.

**OFFEND**, to strike *against*.

**OPPRESS**, to press *against*.

**PER** signifies *through, thoroughly*. It has the forms of **PEL**, **POL**; as, **PELLUCID**, **POLLUTE**.

**PERFORATE**, to bore *through*.

**PERFECT**, done *thoroughly*.

**PERVADE**, to go *through*.

**PERUSE**, to use *through*.

**POST** signifies *after*; as,

**POSTDILUVIAN**, *after* the flood.

**POSTSCRIPT**, written *after*.

**POSTHUMOUS**, *after* one is placed in the ground

**PRÆ**, or **PRÆ**, signifies *before*.

**PREDICT**, to tell *before*.

**PRECURSOR**, one who runs *before*.

**PRECEDERE**, to go *before*.

**PREFIX**, to fix *before*.

**PRÆTER**, or **PRETER**, signifies *past, or beyond*; as, **PRÆTER NATURAL**, *beyond* the course of nature.

**PRO** signifies *for, forth, or forward*; also *instead of*; as

**PRONOUN**, *for* a noun.

**PROCEED**, to go *before*.

**PROVOKE**, to call *forth*.

**PRODUCE**, to lead *forth*.

**RE** signifies *back* or *again*; as,

RETRACT, to draw *back*.

REVERT, to turn *back*.

REBUILD, to build *again*.

REFORM, to form *again*.

**RETRO** signifies *backward*; as, RETROSPECT, looking *backward*.

**SE** signifies *aside* or *apart*. **SE** assumes **D** before a vowel; as, SEDITION; SECEDE, to go *apart*; SEDUCE, to lead *aside*.

**SUB** signifies *under* or *after*. **SUB** has also the forms of **SUC**, **SUF**, **SUG**, **SUP**, **SUS**; as,

SUBSCRIBE, to write *under*.

SUCCEED, to go *after*.

SUGGEST, to bring *under*, (to hint.)

SUBSEQUENT, following *after*.

SUSTAIN, to bear up *under*.

SUSPECT, to look *under*.

**SUPER** signifies *above* or *over*; as, SUPERNUMERARY, *above* the number; SUPERFINE, *overfine*.

**TRANS** signifies *beyond* or *over*; *from one place to another*. **TRANS** has also the forms of **TRAN** and **TRA**; as,

TRANSPORT, to carry *beyond*.

TRADITION, delivering *over*.

TRANSGRESS, to go *beyond*.

TRANSFER, to carry *over*.

**ULTRA** signifies *beyond*; as, ULTRAMUNDANE, *beyond* th world.

## GREEK PREFIXES.

**A**, or **AN**, signifies *without*, or *privation*; as, APATHY, *without* feeling; ANONYMOUS, *without* a name; ABYSS, *without* a bottom.

**AMPHI** signifies *both*, or *the two*; as, AMPHIBIOUS, living in *both* elements; that is, on land and in water.

**ANA** signifies *through*, *up*, or *back*; as, ANATOMY, cutting *up*, (dissecting bodies.)

**ANTI** signifies *against*, or *opposite to*; as, ANTI-Christ-



tian, *against* Christianity. ANTI has sometimes the contracted form ANT ; as, ANTARCTIC, *opposite* to the arctic.

APO signifies *from* or *away* ; as, APOSTASY, a departure *from* religion. APO has sometimes the contracted form of AP ; as, APHELION, *away from* the sun.

AUTO signifies *self* ; as, AUTOGRAPH, *self-written* ; AUTOBIOGRAPHY, history of one's *self*.

CATA signifies *down* ; as, CATARRH, a flowing *down*, a slight cold.

DIA, DI, signify *through* ; as, DIAGONAL, *through* a parallelogram from one angle to the opposite ; DIAMETER, a line passing through the centre of a circle.

EPI signifies *upon* ; as, EPITAPH, *upon* a tombstone ; EPI-DEMIC, falling *upon* the people.

HYPER signifies *over* and *above* ; as, HYPERCRITICAL, *over* or *too* critical.

HYPO, HYP, signify *under* ; as, HYPOTHESIS, a placing *under*, a supposition ; HYPHEN, (a joining of two words,) *under* one

META, MET, signify *change, beyond* ; as, METAMORPHOSE, a *change* of shape ; METAPHOR, a carrying a word beyond its proper or usual meaning.

PARA, PAR, signify *beside, near to, or similar* ; as, PARAGRAPH, a writing *beside* ; PARALLEL, *beside* another ; PARHELION, *near* the sun ; PARODY, a poem *like* or imitated from another.

PERI signifies *round about* ; as, PERIPHERY, *circumference* ; PERIPHRAISIS, a *round about* mode of speaking ; a *circumlocution*.

SYN signifies *together, with*. SYN has also the forms SY-  
SYL, SYM ; as, SYMPATHY, suffering *with*, or compassion ; SY-  
STEM, *standing together*, (so as to form a consistent whole ;  
SYLLABLE, a taking together (letters with the lips, to utter  
them.)

## ENGLISH OR SAXON PREFIXES.

A signifies *in, on, or at*; as, Afoot, that is, *on foot*; Abed *in bed*; Ashore, *on shore*.

BE is merely the verb *to be*; as, Befriend, *to be a friend to*; Bespeak, *to speak or order a thing to be*; Bedew, *being covered with dew*. In some words it seems to be of a different origin; as, Behead, Besiege.

EN signifies *in, into, or on*; as, Encamp, *to form into a camp*; Enthroned, *to place on a throne*. EM, for EN, signifies *to make*; as, Embellish, *to make beautiful*; Empower, *to give power*.

FOR signifies *negation, or not*; as, Forbid, *to bid not, or to prohibit*; Forget, *not to get, or have in recollection*.

FORE signifies *before*; as, Foresee, *to see before*; Fore-runner, *one who runs before*.

IM, IN, signify *to make*; as, Imbitter, *to make bitter*; Impoverish, *to make poor*.

MIS signifies *ill, not, wrong*; as, Misconduct, *ill conduct*; Misfortune, *ill or bad fortune*.

OUT signifies *excess, beyond*; as, Outrun, *to surpass in running*; Outlive, *to live beyond*.

OVER signifies *above*; as, Overflow, *to flow above*.

UN signifies *not*; as, Unspeakable, *not able to be spoken*.

## AFFIXES.

AFFIXES have, probably, in common with PREFIXES, a diversity of origin, but it is more difficult to ascertain their precise meaning.

ABLE, IBLE, UBLE, and ILE, signify *may be, can be, worthy of, or fit to be*; as,

portable, that *may be carried*.

defensible, that *may be defended*.

docile, that *may be taught*

dissoluble, that *may be dissolved*.

respectable, *worthy of respect*.

**ACROUS** signifies *consisting of, resembling*; as,

**HERBACEOUS**, *consisting of*  
herbs.

**GORIACEOUS**, *resembling*  
leather.

**ACY** signifies *being, state, or office*; as,

**ACCURACY**, *being accurate.*

**CELIBACY**, *state of being*  
single.

**CURACY**, *the office of a cu-*  
rate.

**AGE, ION**, signify the *act or state of, the place where*; as,

**BONDAGE**, *the state of one*  
bound.

**COHESION**, *the act or state*  
of adhering together.

**ANCHORAGE**, *the place where*  
ships are anchored.

**AN, OF IAN, ANT, AR, ARD, ARY, ATE, EE, EER, ENT, ER,**  
**IST, ITE, IVE**, signify *one who, or the person that*; as,

**CHRISTIAN**, *one who believes*  
in Christ.

**VAGRANT**, *one who wanders.*

**BEGGAR**, *one who begs.*

**SLUGGARD**, *one who indulges*  
in sloth.

**VOTARY**, *one who is devoted*  
to any thing.

**ADVOCATE**, *one who pleads*  
the cause of another.

**ABSENTEE**, *one who is absent.*

**PATIENT**, *one who suffers.*

**WRITER**, *one who writes.*

**BOTANIST**, *one who is skilled*  
in botany.

**ANCE, ANCY, ENCE OR ENCY, MENT, MONY, NESS, RY, T,**  
**TH, Y, TUDE, TY, OR ITY**, signify *being, state of being*; as,

**VIGILANCE**, *state of being*  
vigilant.

**BRILLIANCY**, *state of being*  
brilliant.

**CURRENCY**, *being current.*

**PATIENCE**, *the state of being*  
patient.

**CONTENTMENT**, *state of being*  
content.

**ACRIMONY**, *the state of being*  
sharp.

**HAPPINESS**, *the state of be-*  
ing happy.

**BRAVERY**, *being brave.*

**HEIGHT**, *being high.*

**YOUTH**, *being young.*

**JEALOUSY**, *being jealous.*

**MULTITUDE**, *being many.*

**PROBABILITY**, *state of being*  
probable.

**LAXITY**, *state of being loose.*

• CLE, CULE, LING, OCK, signify <i>little, small</i> , as,	
canticLE, a <i>little</i> song.	GOSLING, a <i>young</i> goose.
animalCULE, a <i>small</i> animal.	hillock, a <i>little</i> hill.

ATE, affixed to verbs, EN, FY, ISH, IZE, ISE, signify *to make, to give*; as,

renovATE, <i>to make</i> new again.	publish, <i>to make</i> public.
gladden, <i>to make</i> glad.	civilIZE, <i>to make</i> civil.
purify, <i>to make</i> pure.	authorize, <i>to give</i> authority.

AC, AL, ICAL, AN, AR, ARY, IC, ID, ILE, INE, ORY, signify *of, pertaining or belonging to*; as,

demoniAC, <i>pertaining to</i> a demon.	literARY, <i>belonging to</i> literature.
filial, <i>belonging to or fitting</i> a son.	academic, <i>belonging to</i> an academy.
nautical, <i>pertaining to</i> sailors.	timid, <i>of or belonging to</i> fear.
meridian, <i>relating to</i> the noon.	puerile, <i>belonging to</i> a boy.
secular, <i>pertaining to</i> the world.	marine, <i>belonging to</i> the sea.

OUS, OSE, SOME, signify <i>somewhat, full of, abounding</i> ; as,	
dangerous, <i>full of</i> danger.	verbose, <i>full of</i> words.
populous, <i>full of</i> people.	gladsome, <i>somewhat</i> glad.

ISH, LIKE, or LY, signify <i>belonging to or resembling</i> ; as,	
English, <i>belonging to</i> England.	earthLY, <i>resembling</i> earth.
saintLIKE, <i>resembling</i> a saint.	heavenLY, <i>resembling</i> heaven.

DOM signifies *the place where, or the state or condition in which*; as, kingdom, *the place where* the king reigns; freedom, *state of being* free.

HOOD, or HEAD, signifies *the state of*; as, manHOOD, *state of* a man.

LESS denotes *privation*; as, JOYLESS, *without joy*; CARELESS, *without care*.

RICK denotes *rule* or *jurisdiction*; as, BISHOPRIC (κ), the *jurisdiction* of a bishop.

SHIP signifies *office, state, or condition*; as, RECTORSHIP, *office* of rector; COPARTNERSHIP, the *state* of *having* equal shares.

WARD, or WARDS, signifies *direction of*; as, WESTWARD, in the *direction* of the west; HEAVENWARD, in the *direction* of heaven.

Y signifies *abounding in, full of, consisting of*; as, STONY, *abounding in stones*; KNOTTY, *full of knots*; EARTHY, *consisting of earth*.

## INSEPARABLE ROOTS.

The greater number of the Latin and Greek roots of the English language is found only in composition.

The changes which roots that are found only in composition undergo, cannot easily be reduced to general rules; but the following lists will sufficiently illustrate their nature —

### LATIN ROOTS, FOUND ONLY IN COMPOSITION

#### A.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Acris, sharp,	acr, &c.,	acid, acrimony eager
Edes, a house,	ed,	edify, edifice.
Æquus, equal,	equ, iqu,	equator, equity, iniquity, equanimity, equilibri- um.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
<i>Ær</i> , <i>æris</i> , <i>air</i> ,	<i>ær</i> ,	<i>ærial</i> , <i>æriform</i> , <i>æro-</i> <i>nau</i> .
<i>Ævum</i> , an <i>age</i> ,	<i>ev</i> ,	<i>coeval</i> , <i>longevity</i> .
<i>Ager</i> , <i>agri</i> , a field,	<i>agr</i> ,	<i>agriculture</i> , <i>pilgrim</i> .
<i>Agger</i> , a heap,	<i>agger</i> ,	<i>exaggerate</i> .
<i>Ago</i> , I do, <i>actus</i> , done,	<i>ag</i> , <i>act</i> ,	<i>agent</i> , <i>agile</i> , <i>actor</i>
<i>Ala</i> , a wing,	<i>al</i> ,	<i>aliped</i> .
<i>Altus</i> , high,	<i>alt</i> , &c.	<i>altitude</i> , <i>exalt</i> , <i>haughty</i> .
<i>Amicus</i> , a friend,.	<i>amic</i> , <i>imic</i> , <i>ami</i> ,	<i>amicable</i> , <i>inimical</i> , <i>ami-</i> <i>ty</i> , <i>enmity</i> .
<i>Amo</i> , I love, } <i>Amor</i> , love, }	<i>am</i> , <i>amor</i> , &c.,	{ <i>amiable</i> , <i>amour</i> , <i>amor-</i> <i>ous</i> , <i>amateur</i> .
<i>Anīma</i> , life, } <i>Animus</i> , mind, }	<i>anim</i> ,	{ <i>animal</i> , <i>animate</i> , <i>unan-</i> <i>imous</i> , <i>animadvert</i> .
<i>Annus</i> , a year,	<i>ann</i> , <i>enn</i> ,	<i>annals</i> , <i>annual</i> , <i>super-</i> <i>annuate</i> , <i>biennial</i> .
<i>Aqua</i> , water,	<i>aqu</i> , &c.,	<i>aquatic</i> , <i>aqueduct</i> , <i>eaves</i> .
<i>Arceo</i> , I drive away, ( <i>erceo</i> when com- pounded,)	<i>erc</i> ,	<i>coercion</i> , <i>exercise</i> .
<i>Aro</i> , I plough,	<i>ar</i> ,	<i>arable</i> , <i>ear</i> (verb), <i>earth</i> .
<i>Ars</i> , <i>artis</i> , <i>art</i> , trade,	<i>art</i> , <i>ert</i> ,	<i>artful</i> , <i>artisan</i> , <i>inert</i> .
<i>Artus</i> , the joints,	<i>art</i> ,	<i>article</i> , <i>articulate</i> .
<i>Asper</i> , rough,	<i>asper</i> ,	<i>asperity</i> , <i>exasperate</i> .
<i>Audio</i> , I hear; <i>au-</i> <i>ditus</i> , heard,	<i>aud</i> , <i>audit</i> , <i>ed</i> ,	<i>audience</i> , <i>audible</i> , <i>audit</i> , <i>auditory</i> , <i>obedient</i> .
<i>Augeo</i> , I increase; <i>auctus</i> , increased,	<i>aug</i> , <i>auct</i> , <i>auth</i> ,	<i>augment</i> , <i>auction</i> , <i>au-</i> <i>thor</i> .
<i>Avīs</i> , a bird,	<i>av</i> , <i>au</i> ,	<i>aviary</i> , <i>auspices</i> .

## B.

<i>Beātus</i> , blessed,	<i>beat</i> ,	<i>beatitude</i> , <i>beatify</i> .
<i>Bellum</i> , war,	<i>bell</i> , <i>bel</i> ,	<i>belligerent</i> , <i>rebel</i> .
<i>Bellus</i> , beautiful	<i>bell</i> , <i>beau</i> ,	<i>embellish</i> , <i>beauty</i> .

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Bene, well,	<i>bene, ben,</i>	<i>benediction, benign.</i>
Bibo, I drink,	<i>bib,</i>	<i>bibber, imbibe.</i>
Bini, two by two,	<i>bin,</i>	<i>binary, combination</i>
Bis, twice,	<i>bi,</i>	<i>bigamy, biped.</i>
Brevis, short, <i>brief,</i>	<i>brev, &amp;c.,</i>	<i>brevity, abbreviate, a bridge.</i>

## C.

Cado, I fall; casus, fallen, (changed into cido when compounded,)	<i>cad, cas, cid,</i>	<i>cadaverous, cadence, case, casual, accident, coincide.</i>
Cædo, I cut; cæsus, cut, (changed into cido and cîsus, when compounded,)	<i>cid, cis,</i>	<i>decide, homicide, decision, precise.</i>
Calor, heat,	<i>cal, calor,</i>	<i>caldron, calid, caloric.</i>
Cando, (changed into cendo when compounded,) I set on fire; census, inflamed,	<i>cand, cend, cens, cent,</i>	<i>candle, chandelier, incandescence, incendiary, incense, incentive.</i>
Canis, a dog,	<i>can, &amp;c.,</i>	<i>canine, kennel.</i>
Cano, canto, I sing, <i>chant,</i>	<i>cant, cent, &amp;c.,</i>	<i>canticle, recant, chant-ry, precentor.</i>
Capillus, hair,	<i>capill, &amp;c.,</i>	<i>capillary, dishevelled.</i>
Capio, I take; captus, taken, (cipio and ceptus when compounded,)	<i>cap, capt, cip, cept, ceive,</i>	<i>capable, capture, anticipate, recipient, reception, deceive.</i>
Caput, capitis, the <i>head,</i>	<i>capit, cipit, cap, cip &amp;c.,</i>	<i>capital, precipitate, cape captain, precipice, chapter, chieftain, chef-d'œuvre.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Carcer, a prison,	<i>carcer,</i>	<i>incarcerate.</i>
Caro, carnis, flesh,	<i>carn,</i>	<i>carnivorous, incarnate</i>
Carus, dear,	<i>car, char, cher,</i>	<i>caress, charity, cherish.</i>
Cavus, hollow,	<i>cav,</i>	<i>cavity, concave.</i>
Cedo, I give place, I go; cessus, given place to,	<i>ced, ceed, cess,</i>	<i>recede, succeed, concession, access.</i>
Celer, swift,	<i>celer,</i>	<i>celerity, accelerate.</i>
Centum, a hundred, <i>cent,</i>	<i>cent,</i>	<i>century, centennial.</i>
Cerno, I see, I sift; cretus, sifted,	<i>cern, cret, cree, creet,</i>	<i>discern, secretion, decree, discreet.</i>
Cete, whales,	<i>cet,</i>	<i>cetaceous, spermaceti.</i>
Cinctus, girt about,	<i>cinct,</i>	<i>cincture, succinct, precincts.</i>
Cito, I call, I summon,	<i>cit,</i>	<i>cite, citation, recital.</i>
Clamo, I cry out,	<i>clam, claim,</i>	<i>exclamation, proclaim.</i>
Clarus, clear,	<i>clar,</i>	<i>clarify, declare.</i>
Claudo, I shut; clausus, shut, (changed into cludo and clusus when compounded.)	<i>claus, clud, clus, &amp;c.,</i>	<i>clause, close, exclude, seclusion.</i>
Clino, I bend,	<i>clin, clen,</i>	<i>recline, declension</i>
Clivus, a slope,	<i>cliv,</i>	<i>declivity.</i>
Cælum, heaven,	<i>cel, ceil,</i>	<i>celestial, ceiling.</i>
Colo, I cultivate, cultus, cultivated,	<i>col, cult, &amp;c.,</i>	<i>colony, culture, coulter.</i>
Comes, comitis, a companion,	<i>comit,</i>	<i>concomitant, count, county.</i>
Copia, plenty,	<i>cop,</i>	<i>copious.</i>
Coquo, I boil; cocus, boiled,	<i>cook, coct, &amp;c.,</i>	<i>cook, decoction, biscuit kitchen.</i>



Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Cor, cordis, the heart or <i>core</i> ,	<i>cord</i> ,	<i>concord</i> , <i>cordial</i> .
Cornu, a <i>horn</i> , a <i>corn</i> ,	<i>corn</i> ,	<i>cornucopia</i> , <i>corny</i> , <i>uncorn</i> .
Corpus, corpōris, the body, a <i>corps</i> or <i>corpse</i> ,	<i>corpus</i> , <i>corpor</i> , &c.	<i>corpuscle</i> , <i>incorporate</i> , <i>corpulent</i> , <i>cuerpo</i> .
Cras, to-morrow,	<i>cras</i> ,	<i>procrastinate</i> .
Credo, I trust, believe,	<i>cred</i> ,	<i>creed</i> , <i>credit</i> , <i>credulous</i> , <i>credible</i> .
Cremo, I burn,	<i>crem</i> ,	<i>incremation</i> .
Crux, crucis, a <i>cross</i> ,	<i>cruc</i> , <i>crus</i> , <i>cros</i> ,	<i>crucifix</i> , <i>crucify</i> , <i>cruise</i> , <i>crusade</i> , <i>crosier</i> .
Cubo, I lie, or <i>couch</i> , (cumbo, when compounded,)	<i>cub</i> , <i>cumb</i> ,	<i>cubit</i> , <i>incubation</i> , <i>incumbent</i> , <i>succumb</i> , <i>couchant</i> .
Culpa, a fault; culpa, I find fault with,	<i>culp</i> ,	<i>culpable</i> , <i>culprit</i> .
Cura, <i>care</i> , <i>cure</i> ,	<i>cur</i> ,	<i>curator</i> , <i>sinecure</i> .
Curro, I run,	<i>cur</i> , <i>curr</i> , <i>cour</i> ,	<i>incur</i> , <i>curricule</i> , <i>succour</i> .
Cursus, a running,	<i>curs</i> , <i>cours</i> ,	<i>excursion</i> , <i>intercourse</i> .

## D.

Datus, given, (ditus, when compounded,)	<i>dat</i> , <i>dit</i> ,	<i>date</i> , <i>dativ</i> , <i>addition</i> , <i>edit</i> .
Decor, decōris, grace, beauty,	<i>decor</i> ,	<i>decorous</i> , <i>decoration</i> .
Dens, dentis, a <i>tooth</i> ,	<i>dent</i> ,	<i>dentist</i> , <i>dentifrice</i> .
Deus, dei, a god,	<i>dei</i> , <i>dicu</i> ,	<i>deity</i> , <i>deify</i> , <i>adieu</i> .
Dexter, right-handed, clever.	<i>dexter</i> ,	<i>dexterity</i> , <i>dexterous</i> .

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Dico, I say; dictus, said,	<i>dict</i> ,	<i>dictate, predict, ditto</i>
Dies, <i>day</i> ,	<i>di</i> ,	<i>dial, diary, meridian.</i>
Dignus, worthy,	<i>dign</i> ,	<i>dignity, dignitary.</i>
Diurnus, daily,	<i>diurn, journ</i> ,	<i>diurnal, journal.</i>
Doceo, I teach; doctus, taught,	<i>doc, doct</i> ,	<i>docile, document, doctor, doctrine.</i>
Dolor, grief,	<i>dol, dolor</i> ,	<i>doleful, condole, dolorous.</i>
Domīnus, a master, a <i>don</i> ,	<i>domin</i> ,	<i>domineer, dominican.</i>
Domus, a house, a <i>dome</i> ,	<i>dom</i> ,	<i>domestic, domicile.</i>
Donum, a gift,	<i>don</i> ,	<i>donation, donor, donee.</i>
Duco, I lead; ductus, led,	<i>duc, duct, duit</i> ,	<i>induce, aqueduct, conduct.</i>
Duo, <i>two</i> ,	<i>du, dou</i> ,	<i>dual, duel, double.</i>
Durus, hard,	<i>dur</i> ,	<i>dure, durable, endure.</i>

## E.

Ebrius, drunken,	<i>abri</i> ,	<i>ebriety, inebriate.</i>
Edo, I <i>eat</i> ,	<i>ed</i> ,	<i>edible.</i>
Ego, I,	<i>ego</i> ,	<i>egotist.</i>
Emo, I buy, take away; emptus, bought,	<i>eem, empt</i> ,	<i>redeem, exemption.</i>
Exter, externus, &c., outward,	<i>exter, extern, &amp;c.</i> ,	<i>exterior, external, extreme, extrinsic.</i>

## F.

Faber, a workman,	<i>fabr</i> ,	<i>fabric, fabricate.</i>
Facilis, easy,	<i>facil, facul, fcul</i> ,	<i>facilitate, faculty, difficulty.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
<b>Facio</b> , I make ; fio, I am made ; fac- tus, made, (ficio and fectus, when compounded,)	<i>fact, fect,</i> <i>feit, fit,</i> <i>fic, fy,</i>	<i>factor, perfect, counter-</i> <i>feit, surfeit, benefit,</i> <i>soporific, purify.</i>
<b>Fallo</b> , I deceive, <b>F'anum</b> , a temple, a <i>fane</i> ,	<i>fall,</i> <i>fan,</i>	<i>infallible, fallacious.</i> <i>fanatic, profane, profa-</i> <i>nation.</i>
<b>Fari</b> , to speak ; fa- tus, having spok- en,	<i>fa, fat,</i>	<i>ineffable, fate, fatal.</i>
<b>Felix</b> , felicis, hap- py,	<i>felic,</i>	<i>felicity.</i>
<b>Femīna</b> , a woman, <b>Fero</b> , I carry or bring,	<i>femin,</i> <i>fer, &amp;c.,</i>	<i>feminine, effeminacy.</i> <i>ferry, infer, circumfer-</i> <i>ence, bier, fertile.</i>
<b>Ferveo</b> , I boil,	<i>ferv, &amp;c.,</i>	<i>fervid, effervescence,</i> <i>ferment.</i>
<b>Fidēlis</b> , faithful, <b>Fido</b> , I trust,	<i>fidel,</i> <i>fid,</i>	<i>fidelity, infidel.</i> <i>confide, diffidence</i>
<b>Filia</b> , a daughter, } <b>Filius</b> , a son, }	<i>fil,</i>	<i>filial, affiliate.</i>
<b>Filum</b> , a thread, a <i>file</i> ,	<i>fil,</i>	<i>filament, filter.</i>
<b>Fingo</b> , I <i>feign</i> ; fic- tus, feigned,	<i>fig, fict,</i>	<i>figment, figure, fiction,</i> <i>fictitious.</i>
<b>Finis</b> , an end,	<i>fin,</i>	<i>final, finish, finite, def-</i> <i>nite, definitive.</i>
<b>Fiscus</b> , the royal treasury,	<i>fisc,</i>	<i>fiscal, confiscate.</i>
<b>Fissus</b> , cleft,	<i>fiss,</i>	<i>fissile, fissure.</i>
<b>Flatus</b> , a puff of <i>wind</i> ,	<i>flat,</i>	<i>flatulent, inflation</i>
<b>Flecto</b> , I bend ; flex- <i>us, bent,</i>	<i>flect, flex,</i>	<i>reflect, flexible.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Fligo, I dash; flic- tus, dashed,	<i>flict</i> ,	<i>conflict, affliction.</i>
Flos, floris, a <i>flower</i> ,	<i>flor, flour</i> ,	<i>florist, floral, flourish.</i>
Fluctus, a wave,	<i>fluct</i> ,	<i>float, fluctuate.</i>
Fluo, I <i>flow</i> ; flux- us, a flowing, a <i>flux</i> ,	<i>flu, flux</i> ,	<i>fluent, fluid, reflux.</i>
Fœdus, fœdëris, a treaty,	<i>feder</i> ,	<i>federal, confederate.</i>
Foro, I bore or pierce,	<i>for</i> ,	<i>perforate.</i>
Fors, fortis, chance,	<i>fort</i> ,	<i>fortuitous, fortune.</i>
Fortis, strong,	<i>fort</i> ,	<i>fort, fortitude, fortify.</i>
Fossa, a ditch,	<i>foss</i> ,	<i>fosse.</i>
Fossus, dug,	<i>foss</i> ,	<i>fossil.</i>
Frango, I break; fractus, broken, (fringo when compounded,)	<i>frag, fract</i> , <i>fring</i> ,	<i>fragment, fracture, in- fringe, fragile or frail.</i>
Frater, a brother,	<i>frater, fratr</i> ,	<i>fraternal, fratricide.</i>
Frigeo, I am cold,	<i>frig</i> ,	<i>frigid, refrigeration.</i>
Fructus, <i>fruit</i> ,	<i>fruct</i> ,	<i>fructify.</i>
Fruor, I enjoy,	<i>fru</i> ,	<i>fruition.</i>
Fugio, I flee; fugi- tum, to flee,	<i>fug, fugit</i> ,	<i>fugitive, refuge</i>
Fulgeo, I shine,	<i>fulg</i> ,	<i>refulgent.</i>
Fulmen, fulminis, lightning,	<i>fulmin</i> ,	<i>fulminate.</i>
Fundo, I pour out, melt, <i>fusc</i> ; fusus, poured out,	<i>fund, found</i> , <i>fus</i> ,	<i>refund, confound, fus- ible, infuse.</i>

## G.

Gelu, frost,	<i>gel, geal, ge- lat, jel</i> ,	<i>gelid, congeal, gelati- nous, jelly.</i>
Genitus, begotten,	<i>gen, genit</i> ,	<i>progeny, progenitor.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative	Example.
Gens, gentis, a nation,	<i>gent,</i>	<i>gentile.</i>
Genu, a knee,	<i>genu,</i>	<i>genuflexion.</i>
Gero, I carry; gestus, carried,	<i>ger, gest,</i>	<i>belligerent, gesture, digestion.</i>
Genus, genëris, kind, kin,	<i>gener,</i>	<i>generation, degenerate</i>
Glacies, ice,	<i>glac,</i>	<i>glacial, glacier, glass.</i>
Glomus, glomëris, a clew,	<i>glomer,</i>	<i>glomerate, agglomeration.</i>
Gradior, I go; gradus, a step; gressus, having gone,	<i>grad, gred, gress, gree,</i>	<i>grade, gradual, retrograde, ingredient, aggression, degree.</i>
Gramon, graminis, grass,	<i>gramin,</i>	<i>graminivorous.</i>
Gravis, heavy,	<i>grav, &amp;c.,</i>	<i>gravity, aggravate grief, aggrieve.</i>
Grex, gregis, a flock,	<i>greg,</i>	<i>gregarious, egregious.</i>

## H.

Hæreo, I stick; hæsus, stuck,	<i>her, hes, hesit,</i>	<i>adhere, cohesion, hesitate.</i>
Hæres, hærëdis, an heir,	<i>hered, herit,</i>	<i>hereditary, inherit</i>
Halo, I breathe,	<i>hal, hel,</i>	<i>exhale, anhelation.</i>
Haurio, I draw; haustus, drawn,	<i>haust,</i>	<i>exhaust.</i>
Homo, a man,	<i>hom, hum,</i>	<i>homicide, human.</i>
Hortor, I exhort,	<i>hort,</i>	<i>hortatory, exhort.</i>
Hospes, hospitis, one that entertains or is entertained,	<i>hospit, &amp;c.,</i>	<i>hospitable, host, hotel, hostelry.</i>
Hostis, an enemy,	<i>host,</i>	<i>hostile.</i>
Humus, the ground,	<i>hum,</i>	<i>humble, inhumè, posthumous.</i>

## I.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Idem, the same,	<i>iden</i> ,	<i>identity</i> .
Ignis, fire,	<i>ign</i> ,	<i>ignition, igneous</i>
Inferus, infernus, below,	<i>infer, infern</i> ,	<i>inferior, infernal.</i>
Insŭla, an <i>isle</i> or island,	<i>insul, isol</i> ,	<i>insular, peninsula, iso- late.</i>
Interus, internus, intimus, intra, intus, within,	<i>inter, intern</i> , <i>inti</i> ,	<i>interior, internal, inti- mate, intrinsic.</i>
Iter, itinēris, a jour- ney,	<i>itiner</i> ,	<i>itinerate, itinerary.</i>
Itērum, again,	<i>iter</i> ,	<i>iteration.</i>
Itum, to go,	<i>it, ish</i> ,	<i>exit, circuit, transit, sedition, perish.</i>

## J.

Jaceo, I lie,	<i>jac</i> ,	<i>adjacent.</i>
Jactus, thrown (jec- tus when com- pounded,)	<i>ject, jet</i> ,	<i>inject, conjecture, jet, jetty, jet-d'eau.</i>
Janua, a gate,	<i>jan</i> ,	<i>janitor, January.</i>
Jugum, a yoke,	<i>jug</i> ,	<i>conjugal, conjugate.</i>
Junctus, joined,	<i>junct, joint</i> ,	<i>juncture, adjunct, con- junction, jointure.</i>
Juro, I swear,	<i>jur</i> ,	<i>jury, conjure.</i>
Jus, juris, right, law,	<i>jur</i> ,	<i>jurist, jurisdiction, ju- ridical, injury.</i>
Jutus, assisted,	<i>jut</i> ,	<i>adjutant, coadjutor</i>
Juvēnis, young,	<i>juven, jun</i> ,	<i>juvenile, junior.</i>

## L.

Lacer, torn,	<i>lacer</i> ,	<i>lacerate.</i>
Lædo, I hurt : læ- sus, hurt, (lido and lisus when compounded.)	<i>lia, lis</i> ,	<i>collide, collision.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example
Lapis, lapīdis, a stone,	<i>lapid.</i>	<i>lapidary, dilapidate.</i>
Latus, carried,	<i>lat,</i>	<i>elation, translate.</i>
Latus, wide,	<i>lat,</i>	<i>latitude, dilate.</i>
Latus, latēris, a side,	<i>later,</i>	<i>lateral, equilateral.</i>
Legātus, an ambassador,	<i>legat,</i>	<i>legation, delegate.</i>
Lego, I bequeath, I adduce,	<i>leg, legat,</i>	<i>legacy, allege, legatee.</i>
Lego, I gather, I choose, I read; lectus, gathered,	<i>leg, lect, lig, &amp;c.</i>	<i>legible, lecture, collect, diligent, eligible, intelligent, lesson.</i>
Lenis, gentle,	<i>len,</i>	<i>lenity, lenient.</i>
Lentus, gentle,	<i>lent,</i>	<i>relent.</i>
Levis, light,	<i>lev, liev, lief,</i>	<i>levity, relieve, relief</i>
Levo, I lighten, I lift up,	<i>lev,</i>	<i>lever, elevate.</i>
Lex, legis, a law,	<i>leg,</i>	<i>legal, legislator.</i>
Liber, a book,	<i>libr, libel,</i>	<i>library, libel.</i>
Liber, free,	<i>liber, liver,</i>	<i>liberty, liberal, deliver.</i>
Libra, a balance,	<i>kibr,</i>	<i>libration, equilibrium.</i>
Licet, it is lawful; licitus, lawful,	<i>lic, licit,</i>	<i>license, illicit.</i>
Lignum, wood,	<i>lign,</i>	<i>ligneous, lignumvitæ.</i>
Ligo, I bind,	<i>lig, ly, li,</i>	<i>ligament, oblige, rely, reliance.</i>
Linquo, I leave; relictus, left,	<i>linqu, liqu, lict, &amp;c.</i>	<i>relinquish, reliquary, relic, relict.</i>
Liqueo, I melt,	<i>liqu,</i>	<i>liquid, liquefaction.</i>
Lis, litis, strife,	<i>lit,</i>	<i>litigious, litigant</i>
Litēra, a letter,	<i>liter,</i>	<i>literal, literature.</i>
Locus, a place, lieu,	<i>loc, lieu,</i>	<i>local, lieutenant.</i>
Longus, long,	<i>long,</i>	<i>longitude, oblong.</i>
Loqui, to speak,	<i>loqu, locu,</i>	<i>loquacity, colloquial, obloquy, ventriloquist, elocution.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Ludo, I play; <i>lusus</i> , deceived,	<i>lud, lus,</i>	<i>delude, ludicrous delu</i> <i>sion.</i>
Lumen, <i>luminis</i> , light,	<i>lum, lumin,</i>	<i>illuminate, luminary.</i>
Luna, the moon,	<i>lun,</i>	<i>lunatic, sublunary.</i>
Lux, <i>lucis</i> , light,	<i>luc,</i>	<i>lucid, Lucifer.</i>

## M.

Macies, leanness,	<i>maci, macer,</i>	<i>emaciate, macerate.</i>
Macula, a spot, <i>mole,</i>	<i>macul,</i>	<i>maculate, immaculate.</i>
Magnus, great, <i>main,</i>	<i>magn,</i>	<i>magnify, magnitude.</i>
Malè, wickedly,	<i>male, mal,</i>	<i>malevolent, malice, mal</i> <i>versation.</i>
Mando, I bid,	<i>mand, mend,</i>	<i>mandate, command,</i> <i>commend.</i>
Mando, I chew,	<i>mand, mang,</i>	<i>mandible, mange, man</i> <i>ger.</i>
Maneo, I stay; mansus, stayed,	<i>man, main,</i> <i>mans,</i>	<i>permanent, remain,</i> <i>manse, mansion.</i>
Mano, I flow,	<i>man,</i>	<i>emanate.</i>
Manus, a hand,	<i>man,</i>	<i>manual, manipulation.</i>
Mare, the sea,	<i>mar,</i>	<i>marine, maritime.</i>
Mars, Martis, the god of war,	<i>mart,</i>	<i>martial.</i>
Mater, <i>matris</i> , <i>mother,</i>	<i>mater, matr,</i>	<i>maternal, matricide</i>
Mel, <i>mellis</i> , honey,	<i>mell,</i>	<i>mellifluous.</i>
Melior, better,	<i>melior,</i>	<i>ameliorate.</i>
Memor, mindful,	<i>memor,</i>	<i>memorable.</i>
Mens, <i>mentis</i> , the <i>mind,</i>	<i>ment,</i>	<i>mental, dementate.</i>
Mergo, I plunge; <i>mersus</i> , plunged,	<i>merg, mers,</i>	<i>emerge, immersion.</i>



Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example
Metior, I measure ; mensus, meas- ured,	<i>met, mens, meas,</i>	<i>mete, commensurate, immense, measure.</i>
Mille, a thousand,	<i>mill,</i>	<i>millennium.</i>
Mirror, I gaze,	<i>mir, mar,</i>	<i>mirror, admire, marvel.</i>
Miser, wretched,	<i>miser,</i>	<i>miserable.</i>
Mitis, mild,	<i>mit,</i>	<i>mitigate.</i>
Mitto, I send ; mis- sus, sent,	<i>mit, miss, mis,</i>	<i>remit, missionary, prom- ise.</i>
Modus, a measure, a mood,	<i>mod,</i>	<i>mode, modify.</i>
Mola, a millstone, flour,	<i>mol,</i>	<i>emolument.</i>
Moles, a mass	<i>mol,</i>	<i>molest, demolish.</i>
Mollis, soft,	<i>moll, mell,</i>	<i>emollient, mollify, mellow</i>
Moneo, I warn ; monitus, warned,	<i>mon, monit,</i>	<i>admonish, monitor.</i>
Mors, mortis, death,	<i>mort,</i>	<i>mortify, immortal.</i>
Mos, moris, a man- ner,	<i>mor,</i>	<i>moral.</i>
Multus, many,	<i>mult,</i>	<i>multiform, multitude.</i>
Munio, I fortify ; munitus, fortified,	<i>mun, munit,</i>	<i>muniment, munition.</i>
Munus, munëris, a gift, or office,	<i>mun, muner, mon,</i>	<i>munificent, municipal, remunerate, common.</i>
Murus, a wall,	<i>mur,</i>	<i>mural, immure.</i>
Muto, I change, I new,	<i>mut,</i>	<i>mutable, commute.</i>

## N.

Nascor, I am born ; natus, born,	<i>nasc, nat,</i>	<i>nascent, native, natal.</i>
Navis, a ship,	<i>nav,</i>	<i>naval, navigate.</i>
Necto, I tie ; nexus, tied,	<i>nect, nex,</i>	<i>connect, annex.</i>
Nego, I den-	<i>neg, ny,</i>	<i>negative, deny.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Nihil, nothing,	<i>nihil</i> ,	annihilate.
Nomen, nominis, a name,	<i>nomin</i> ,	nominal, denominate, noun.
Non, not,	<i>non</i> ,	nonentity, nonsense.
Norma, a rule,	<i>norm</i> ,	normal, enormous.
Novus, new,	<i>nov</i> ,	novice, innovate.
Nox, noctis, night,	<i>nox, noct</i> ,	equinox, nocturnal.
Nubo, I marry; nuptus, married,	<i>nub, nupt</i> ,	connubial, nuptials.
Nudus, naked,	<i>nud</i> ,	nudity, denude.
Nugæ, trifles,	<i>nug</i> ,	nugatory.
Numerus, a num- ber,	<i>numer</i> ,	numeration.
Nuncio, I tell,	<i>nunci, nounc</i> ,	annunciation, renounce.
Nutrio, I nourish,	<i>nutri, nurt</i> ,	nutriment, nurture.

## O.

Octo, eight,	<i>oct</i> ,	octagon, octavo.
Oculus, the eye,	<i>ocul, ogl</i> ,	oculist, ogle.
Oleo, I smell,	<i>ol</i> ,	olfactory, redolent.
Omnis, all,	<i>omn</i> ,	omnibus, omnipotent.
Onus, onëris, a bur- den,	<i>oner</i> ,	onerous, exonerate.
Opto, I wish,	<i>opt</i> ,	adopt, option.
Opus, opëris, a work,	<i>oper, œuvr</i> ,	operation, manœuvre.
Orbis, a circle,	<i>orb</i> ,	orb, orbicular.
Orno, I deck,	<i>orn</i> ,	adorn, ornament.
Oro, I beg; oratus begged,	<i>or</i> ,	adore, inexorable, orator.
Os, oris, the mouth,	<i>or</i> ,	oral, orifice.
Os, ossis, a bone,	<i>oss</i> ,	ossicle, ossify.
Otium, ease,	<i>oti</i> ,	otiose, negotiate.
Ovum, an egg,	<i>ov</i> ,	oval, oviform.

## P.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Pactus, having bargained,	<i>pact,</i>	<i>paction, compact.</i>
Pando, I spread; passus or pansus, spread,	<i>pand, pass. pans,</i>	<i>expand, compass ex- panse.</i>
Par, equal, a pair, a peer,	<i>par, peer,</i>	<i>parity, compeer.</i>
Pareo, I appear,	<i>par, pear,</i>	<i>apparent, appear.</i>
Pario, I produce,	<i>par,</i>	<i>parent, viviparous.</i>
Paro, I prepare, I pare,	<i>par, pair,</i>	<i>reparation, repair.</i>
Pasco, I feed; pastus, fed,	<i>pasc, past,</i>	<i>depascent, pastor, re- past.</i>
Pater, patris, a father,	<i>pater, patr, parr,</i>	<i>paternal, patrimony, parricide.</i>
Patior, I suffer; passus, having suffered,	<i>pati, pass,</i>	<i>patient, passive, pas- sion.</i>
Pauci, few,	<i>pauci,</i>	<i>paucity.</i>
Pax, pacis, peace,	<i>pac, peas,</i>	<i>pacific, appease.</i>
Pecco, I sin,	<i>pecc,</i>	<i>impeccable.</i>
Pectus, pectoris, the breast,	<i>pector, pet,</i>	<i>expectorate, parapet.</i>
Peculium, property,	<i>pecul,</i>	<i>peculation, peculiar</i>
Pecunia, money,	<i>pecuni,</i>	<i>pecuniary.</i>
Pello, I drive away; pulsus, driven,	<i>pel, puls,</i>	<i>expel, repulsion.</i>
Pello, I name,	<i>pell, peal,</i>	<i>appellation, appeal.</i>
Pendo, I hang, I weigh; pensus, hung; weighed,	<i>pend, pens,</i>	<i>pendulum, depend, sti- pend, pensive, pen- sion.</i>
Pene, almost,	<i>pen,</i>	<i>peninsula.</i>
Pes, pedis, the foot,	<i>ped,</i>	<i>pedestal, biped, impede.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Peto, I seek ; peti- tus, sought,	<i>pet, petit,</i> <i>peat,</i>	<i>petulant, petition, cen- tripetal, repeat.</i>
Pingo, I <i>paint</i> ; pic- tus, painted,	<i>paint, pict,</i> <i>pig,</i>	<i>painter, picture, depict.</i> <i>pigment.</i>
iscis, a <i>fish</i> ,	<i>pisc,</i>	<i>piscatory, piscivorous.</i>
laceo, I <i>please</i> ,	<i>plac, plais,</i>	<i>placid, complaisant.</i>
Placo, I appease,	<i>plac,</i>	<i>implacable.</i>
Plebs, the common people,	<i>pleb,</i>	<i>plebeian.</i>
Plenus, full,	<i>plen,</i>	<i>plenitude, replenish.</i>
Pleo, I fill ; pletus, filled,	<i>ply, plet,</i> <i>plish,</i>	<i>supply, complete, ex- -plative, accomplish.</i>
Plico, I fold, I <i>ply</i> ,	<i>plic, ply,</i>	<i>complicate, apply.</i>
Ploro, I wail,	<i>plor,</i>	<i>deplore.</i>
Plumbum, lead,	<i>plumb, plum,</i>	<i>plumber, plummet.</i>
Pono, I place ; posi- tus, placed,	<i>pon, pos, posit,</i> <i>pound,</i>	<i>depone, impose, posi- tion, compound.</i>
Populus, the <i>people</i> ,	<i>popul,</i>	<i>popular.</i>
Porto, I carry,	<i>port,</i>	<i>export, portable.</i>
Poto, I drink,	<i>pot,</i>	<i>potion.</i>
Præda, <i>prey</i> ,	<i>preda,</i>	<i>predatory, depredation</i>
Pravus, wicked,	<i>prav,</i>	<i>depravity.</i>
Precor, I <i>pray</i> ,	<i>prec,</i>	<i>deprecate.</i>
Prehendo, I take ; prehensus, taken,	<i>prehend, pre- hens, prise,</i> <i>prize,</i>	<i>apprehend, comprehen- sion, comprise, ap- prize.</i>
Pretium, a <i>price</i> ,	<i>preci, praise,</i>	<i>precious, appraise.</i>
Probo, I <i>prove</i> ,	<i>prob,</i>	<i>probable, probation.</i>
Probus, good,	<i>prob,</i>	<i>probity.</i>
Pudens, pudentis, bashful,	<i>pud, pudent,</i>	<i>repudiate, impudent.</i>
Puer, a boy,	<i>puer,</i>	<i>puerile.</i>
Pugna, a fight,	<i>pugn,</i>	<i>pugnacious, impugn.</i>
Puto, I lop, I think,	<i>put,</i>	<i>amputate, reputation.</i>
Putris, rotten,	<i>putr,</i>	<i>putrid, putrefaction.</i>

## Q.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
<b>Quæro</b> , I ask, I get ; <b>quæsalus</b> , sought,	<b>quir</b> , <i>quest</i> , <b>quisit</b> , <b>quer</b> ,	<b>inquire</b> , <b>inquest</b> , <b>requisition</b> , <b>query</b> , <b>conquer</b> .
<b>Quassus</b> , shaken, ( <b>cussus</b> when compounded,)	<b>quass</b> , <b>cuss</b> ,	<b>quash</b> , <b>conquassation</b> , <b>discuss</b> , <b>percussion</b> .
<b>Quartus</b> , fourth ; <b>quatuor</b> , four,	<b>quadr</b> , <b>quart</b> ,	<b>quadrangle</b> , <b>quarto</b> .
<b>Queror</b> , I complain,	<b>quer</b> ,	<b>querulous</b> .
<b>Quinque</b> , five ; <b>quintus</b> , fifth,	<b>quingu</b> , <b>quint</b> ,	<b>quinquennial</b> , <b>quintuple</b> .

## R.

<b>Radix</b> , <b>radicis</b> , a root,	<b>radic</b> ,	<b>radical</b> , <b>eradicate</b> , <b>radish</b> .
<b>Ramus</b> , a branch,	<b>ram</b> ,	<b>ramification</b> .
<b>Rasus</b> , scraped,	<b>ras</b> ,	<b>rasor</b> , <b>erase</b> .
<b>Rectus</b> , straight, <b>right</b> ,	<b>recti</b> ,	<b>rectilineal</b> .
<b>Rego</b> , I rule ; <b>rectus</b> , ruled,	<b>reg</b> , <b>rect</b> , <b>rig</b> ,	<b>regal</b> , <b>rector</b> , <b>incorrigible</b> .
<b>Rete</b> , a net,	<b>ret</b> ,	<b>retina</b> , <b>reticulate</b> .
<b>Rideo</b> , I laugh at ; <b>risus</b> , laughed at,	<b>rid</b> , <b>ris</b> ,	<b>deride</b> , <b>risible</b> .
<b>Rigo</b> , I water,	<b>rig</b> ,	<b>rigation</b> , <b>irrigate</b> .
<b>Rodo</b> , I gnaw ; <b>rosus</b> , gnawed,	<b>rod</b> , <b>ros</b> ,	<b>corrode</b> , <b>corrosion</b> .
<b>Rota</b> , a wheel, a <b>rut</b> ,	<b>rota</b> ,	<b>rotation</b> , <b>rowel</b> .
<b>Rumen</b> , <b>ruminis</b> , the throat,	<b>rumin</b> ,	<b>ruminate</b> .
<b>Ruptus</b> , broken,	<b>rupt</b> ,	<b>rupture</b> , <b>eruption</b> .
<b>Rus</b> , <b>ruris</b> , the country,	<b>rus</b> , <b>zur</b> ,	<b>rustic</b> , <b>rural</b> .

## S.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Sacer, sacri, <i>sacred</i> ,	<i>sacer, sacr,</i> <i>secr,</i>	<i>sacerdotal, sacrifice,</i> <i>consecrate.</i>
Sal, <i>salt</i> ,	<i>sal, sau,</i>	<i>saline, sausage.</i>
Salio, I leap, I <i>sally</i> ; saltus, leaped, (silio and sultus when compound- ed,)	<i>sali, sault,</i> <i>sil, sult,</i>	<i>salient, assault, resile,</i> <i>insult, exult.</i>
Salvus, <i>safe</i> ,	<i>salv,</i>	<i>salvation.</i>
Sanctus, holy, <i>saint</i> ,	<i>sanct,</i>	<i>sanctify.</i>
Satis, enough,	<i>satis, sat,</i>	<i>satisfy, satiate.</i>
Satur, full,	<i>satur,</i>	<i>saturate.</i>
Saxum, a rock,	<i>sax,</i>	<i>saxifrage.</i>
Scando, I climb, (scendo when compounded,)	<i>scan, scans,</i> <i>scend,</i>	<i>scan, scansion, ascend.</i>
Scindo, I cleave; scissus, cleft,	<i>scind, sciss,</i>	<i>rescind, scissors, rescis- sory.</i>
Scio, I know,	<i>sci,</i>	<i>science, prescience.</i>
Scribo, I write; scriptus, written	<i>scrib, script,</i>	<i>inscribe, scribble, scrip- ture.</i>
Scrutor, I search diligently,	<i>scrut,</i>	<i>scrutiny, inscrutable.</i>
Scurra, a scoffer,	<i>scurr,</i>	<i>scurrility.</i>
Seco, I cut; sec- tus, cut,	<i>sect, seg,</i>	<i>sectarian, dissect, seg- ment.</i>
Sedeo, I sit; ses- sus, sat,	<i>sed, sid, sess,</i> <i>sieg,</i>	<i>sedentary, assiduous</i> <i>preside, session, be- siege.</i>
Semen, seminis, seed,	<i>semin,</i>	<i>seminary, disseminate.</i>
Semi, half,	<i>semi,</i>	<i>semicircle.</i>
Senex senis, old,	<i>sen,</i>	<i>senate, senect.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Sentio, I feel; sensus, felt,	<i>sent, sens,</i>	<i>sentient, dissent, sensation.</i>
Sequor, I follow; secutus, having followed,	<i>sequ, secut, sue,</i>	<i>sequel, subsequent, persecute, execute, pursue.</i>
Silva, a wood,	<i>silv,</i>	<i>silvan.</i>
Similis, like,	<i>simil, sembl,</i>	<i>similar, resemble</i>
Simul, at the same time,	<i>simul,</i>	<i>simultaneous.</i>
Simulo, I feign,	<i>simul, sembl,</i>	<i>dissimulation, dissamble.</i>
Socius, a companion,	<i>soci,</i>	<i>social, society.</i>
Sol, the sun,	<i>sol,</i>	<i>solar, solstice.</i>
Solor, I comfort,	<i>sol,</i>	<i>solace, console.</i>
Solus, alone, <i>sole,</i>	<i>sol,</i>	<i>solitude, soliloquy.</i>
Solvo, I loose; solutus, loosed,	<i>solv, solu, solut,</i>	<i>dissolve, soluble, solution.</i>
Somnus, sleep,	<i>somn,</i>	<i>somniferous.</i>
Sopor, soporis, sleep,	<i>sopor,</i>	<i>soporific.</i>
Sorbeo, I suck in; sorptus, sucked in,	<i>sorb, sorpt.</i>	<i>absorbent, absorption.</i>
Sors, sortis, a lot,	<i>sort,</i>	<i>assort, consort.</i>
Sparsus, spread, (spersus when compounded,)	<i>spars, pers,</i>	<i>sparse, disperse, aspersions.</i>
Species, a form, <i>species,</i>	<i>speci,</i>	<i>specific.</i>
Specio, I see, I spy; spectus, seen,	<i>speci, spect, spise, spic,</i>	<i>specious, inspect, expect, despise, despicable.</i>
Specula, a watch-tower,	<i>specul,</i>	<i>speculate.</i>
<i>Spero, I hope,</i>	<i>sper, spair,</i>	<i>desperate, despair</i>
<i>Spiro, I breathe,</i>	<i>spir,</i>	<i>respiration expire.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
<i>Spondeo</i> , I promise ; sponsus, promised,	<i>spond</i> , <i>spons</i> , <i>spous</i> ,	<i>respond</i> , <i>response</i> , <i>sponsor</i> , <i>espouse</i> .
<i>Stinguo</i> , I put out ; stinctus, extinguished,	<i>stingu</i> , <i>stinct</i> ,	<i>extinguish</i> , <i>extinct</i> .
<i>Stipula</i> , a straw, <i>stubble</i> ,	<i>stipul</i> ,	<i>stipulate</i> .
<i>Stirps</i> , the trunk of a tree, offspring,	<i>stirp</i> ,	<i>extirpate</i> , (ec- <i>stirpate</i> .)
<i>Sto</i> , I stand ; <i>stans</i> , <i>standing</i> ; <i>statum</i> , to stand,	<i>stat</i> , <i>stant</i> , <i>stic</i> , <i>stit</i> ,	<i>stature</i> , <i>distant</i> , <i>solstice</i> , <i>solstitial</i> .
<i>Stringo</i> , I bind ; strictus, bound,	<i>string</i> , <i>strict</i> , <i>strain</i> ,	<i>astringent</i> , <i>restrict</i> , <i>constrain</i> .
<i>Struo</i> , I pile up ; structus, piled up,	<i>struct</i> , <i>strue</i> , <i>stroy</i> ,	<i>structure</i> , <i>construe</i> , <i>destry</i> , <i>extract</i> .
<i>Stultus</i> , a fool,	<i>stult</i> ,	<i>stultify</i> .
<i>Suadeo</i> , I advise ; suasus, advised,	<i>suad</i> , <i>suas</i> ,	<i>dissuade</i> , <i>persuasive</i> .
<i>Suavis</i> , <i>sweet</i> ,	<i>suav</i> ,	<i>suavity</i> .
<i>Sumo</i> , I take ; sumptus, taken,	<i>sum</i> , <i>sumpt</i> ,	<i>sumptuous</i> , <i>assume</i> , <i>consumption</i> .
<i>Surgo</i> , I rise ; <i>sur-</i> <i>rectus</i> , risen,	<i>surg</i> , <i>surrect</i> ,	<i>surge</i> , <i>insurgent</i> , <i>resurrection</i> .

## T.

<i>Tango</i> , I touch ; tactus, touched,	<i>tang</i> , <i>tig</i> , <i>tact</i> , <i>tag</i> ,	<i>tangent</i> , <i>contiguous</i> <i>contact</i> , <i>contagion</i> .
<i>Tardus</i> , slow,	<i>tard</i> ,	<i>tardy</i> , <i>retard</i> .
<i>Tego</i> , I cover ; <i>tec-</i> <i>tus</i> , covered,	<i>teg</i> , <i>tect</i> ,	<i>integument</i> , <i>protect</i> .
<i>Tempus</i> , <i>temporis</i> , <i>time</i> ,	<i>tempor</i>	<i>tense</i> , <i>temporal</i> .



Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
<b>Tendo</b> , I stretch ; tentus, stretched,	<i>tend, tent,</i>	<i>distend, tent, extent, in- tense.</i>
<b>Teneo</b> , I hold ; ten- tus, held,	<i>ten, tain, tin,</i>	<i>tenant, contain, conti- nent, detention.</i>
<b>Tenuis</b> , thin,	<i>tenu,</i>	<i>tenuity, attenuate.</i>
<b>Tepeo</b> , I am warm,	<i>tep,</i>	<i>tepid, tepefaction.</i>
<b>Terra</b> , the earth,	<i>terr, ter,</i>	<i>terraqueous, inter.</i>
<b>Testis</b> , a witness,	<i>test,</i>	<i>testify, attest.</i>
<b>Textus</b> , woven,	<i>text,</i>	<i>texture, context.</i>
<b>Tollo</b> , I lift up,	<i>tol,</i>	<i>extol.</i>
<b>Tortus</b> , twisted,	<i>tort, tors,</i>	<i>tortuous, extort, torsion.</i>
<b>Traho</b> , I draw ; tractus, drawn,	<i>trah, tract,</i>	<i>subtrahend, tractable, extract.</i>
<b>Tritus</b> , rubbed,	<i>trit,</i>	<i>trituration, contrite.</i>
<b>Trudo</b> , I thrust ; trusus, thrust,	<i>trud, tras,</i>	<i>intrude, obtrusion.</i>
<b>Tueor</b> , I see, I pro- tect, I look,	<i>tuit, tut,</i>	<i>tuition, intuitive, tutor, tutelary.</i>
<b>Turba</b> , a crowd, a troop,	<i>turb,</i>	<i>turbulent, disturb.</i>
<b>Turpis</b> , base,	<i>turp,</i>	<i>turpitude.</i>

## U.

<b>Uber</b> , fertile,	<i>uber,</i>	<i>uberty, exuberant.</i>
<b>Umbra</b> , a shadow,	<i>umbr,</i>	<i>umbrageous, umbrella.</i>
<b>Unda</b> , a wave,	<i>und, ownd,</i>	<i>undulate, inundate, abound.</i>
<b>Unguo</b> , I anoint ; unctus, anointed,	<i>ungu, unct,</i>	<i>unguent, unction, an- oint.</i>
<b>Unus</b> , one,	<i>un, uni,</i>	<i>unanimous, uniform.</i>
<b>Urbs</b> , a city,	<i>urb,</i>	<i>urban, suburbs.</i>
<b>Ustus</b> , burnt,	<i>ust,</i>	<i>combustion.</i>
<b>Utilis</b> , useful,	<i>util,</i>	<i>utility.</i>
<b>Uxor</b> , a wife,	<i>uzor,</i>	<i>uzorion.</i>

## V.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Vacca, a cow,	<i>vacc,</i>	<i>vaccination.</i>
Vaco, I am empty ; vacuus, empty,	<i>vac, vacu,</i>	<i>vacation, vacancy, vacu- um, evacuate.</i>
Vado, I go, I <i>wade</i> ,	<i>vad, vas,</i>	<i>invade, invasion.</i>
Vagor, I wander,	<i>vag, vagr,</i>	<i>vagabond, vagrant.</i>
Valeo, I am strong,	<i>val, vail,</i>	<i>valor, prevalent, pre- vail.</i>
Vasto, I lay <i>waste</i> ,	<i>vast,</i>	<i>devastation.</i>
Veho, I carry ; vec- tus, carried,	<i>vect, veh, veigh, vey,</i>	<i>vective, invective, vehi- cle, inveigh, convey.</i>
Venio, I come ; ventus, come,	<i>ven, vent,</i>	<i>convene, advent.</i>
Vernus, of the spring,	<i>vern,</i>	<i>vernal.</i>
Verto, I turn ; ver- sus, turned,	<i>vert, vers,</i>	<i>revert, divers, versatile, converse.</i>
Verus, true, <i>very</i> ,	<i>ver,</i>	<i>verity, verdict, aver.</i>
Vestis, a garment, a <i>vest</i> ,	<i>vest,</i>	<i>vestment, invest.</i>
Vetus, <i>vetēris</i> , old,	<i>veter,</i>	<i>veteran.</i>
Via, a <i>way</i> ,	<i>vi,</i>	<i>obviate, obvious.</i>
Video, I see ; visus, seen,	<i>vid, vis, &amp;c.</i>	<i>provide, visible, revise.</i>
Vigil, watchful,	<i>vigil,</i>	<i>vigilant.</i>
Vinco, I conquer, I <i>vanquish</i> ; vic- tus, conquered,	<i>vinc, vict, vic,</i>	<i>invincible, convince, vic- tory, pervicacious.</i>
Vita, life,	<i>vit,</i>	<i>vital.</i>
Vivo, I live ; vic- tum, to live,	<i>viv, vict,</i>	<i>vivid, survive, victuals</i>
Voco, I call ; vocā- tus, called,	<i>voc, vok, vo- cat, vow,</i>	<i>vocable, revoke, voca- tive, vowel, voice.</i>
Volo, I <i>will</i> , I <i>wish</i> ,	<i>vol,</i>	<i>voluntary, benevolent</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Volo, I fly,	<i>vol</i> ,	<i>volatile, fowl.</i>
Volvo, I roll; volū- tus, rolled,	<i>volv</i> , <i>volut</i> , <i>volu</i> ,	<i>revolve, revolution, voi- able, volume.</i>
Voro, I devour,	<i>vor</i> ,	<i>voracious, carnivorous.</i>
Vulgus, the rabble, <i>folk</i> ,	<i>vulg</i> ,	<i>vulgar, divulge.</i>
Vulsus, pulled,	<i>vuls</i> ,	<i>convulsion.</i>

## GREEK ROOTS, FOUND ONLY IN COMPOSITION

## A.

Adelphos, a brother,	<i>adelph</i> ,	<i>philadelphia.</i>
Æthlos, a combat,	<i>athlet</i> ,	<i>athletic.</i>
Agōgos, a leader,	<i>agogu</i> ,	<i>demagogue.</i>
Akouo, I hear,	<i>acous</i> ,	<i>acoustics.</i>
Anthos, a flower,	<i>antho</i> ,	<i>anthology.</i>
Anthrōpos, a man,	<i>anthrop</i> ,	<i>philanthropy.</i>
Arché, sovereignty,	<i>arch</i> ,	<i>heptarchy, archbishop.</i>
Aristos, best,	<i>arist</i> ,	<i>aristocrat.</i>
Arithmos, number	<i>arithm</i> ,	<i>arithmetic.</i>
Astron, a star,	<i>aster, astr</i> ,	<i>asterisk, astronomy.</i>
Atmos, vapor,	<i>atm</i> ,	<i>atmosphere.</i>
Autos, self,	<i>aut</i> ,	<i>autograph.</i>

## B.

Bapto, I dip,	<i>bapt</i> ,	<i>baptism.</i>
Baros, weight,	<i>bar</i> ,	<i>barometer, barytone.</i>
Biblion, a book,	<i>bibli</i> ,	<i>Bible, bibliography.</i>
Bios, life,	<i>bi</i> ,	<i>amphibious, biography</i>

## C.

<i>Cheir</i> , the hand,	<i>chir</i> ,	<i>chirography.</i>
<i>Cholé</i> , bile,	<i>chol</i> ,	<i>choleric, melancholy.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Chronos, time,	<i>chron</i> ,	<i>chronic, chronometer.</i>
Chrysos, gold,	<i>chryso</i> ,	<i>chrysolite.</i>

## D

Deka, ten,	<i>dec</i> ,	<i>decagon, decalogue.</i>
Demos, the people,	<i>dem</i> ,	<i>epidemic, democracy.</i>
Dendron, a tree,	<i>dendr, den-</i> <i>dron</i> ,	<i>dendritic, rhododendron.</i>
Doxé, and dogma, an opinion,	<i>dox, dogm</i> ,	<i>orthodox, dogmatize.</i>
Dromos, a course,	<i>drom</i> ,	<i>hippodrome, dromedary.</i>
Drus, an oak,	<i>dru, dry</i> ,	<i>druid, dryad.</i>
Dynāmis, power,	<i>dynam</i> ,	<i>dynamics.</i>

## E.

Eidos, a form,	<i>eid</i> ,	<i>kaleidoscope.</i>
Epos, a word,	<i>ep</i> ,	<i>epic, orthoepy.</i>
Erémos, a desert,	<i>erem</i> ,	<i>hermite, (hermit.)</i>
Ergon, <i>work</i> ,	<i>erg, urg</i> ,	<i>energetic, metallurgy.</i>
Ethos, a custom,	<i>eth</i> ,	<i>ethical.</i>
Eu, well,	<i>eu, ev</i> ,	<i>eulogy, evangelist.</i>

## G.

Gamos, a marriage,	<i>gam</i> ,	<i>bigamy.</i>
Gaster, the belly,	<i>gastr</i> ,	<i>gastric, gastronomy.</i>
Gé, the earth,	<i>ge</i> ,	<i>geography, apogée.</i>
Geno, I produce,	<i>gen</i> ,	<i>oxygen, hydrogen.</i>
Genos, <i>kind</i> or race,	<i>gen</i> ,	<i>heterogeneous.</i>
Glossa, glotta, the tongue,	<i>gloss, glot</i> ,	<i>glossary, polyglot.</i>
Gonia, a corner, an angle,	<i>gon</i> ,	<i>polygon.</i>
Gramma, a writing,	<i>gram</i> ,	<i>epigram, grammar</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Graphé, a writing,	<i>graph</i> ,	<i>autograph</i> , <i>hydrog-</i> <i>raphy</i> .
Gyros, a circle, a <i>gyre</i> ,	<i>gyr</i> ,	<i>gyration</i> .

## H.

Hagios, holy,	<i>hagi</i> ,	<i>hagiography</i> .
Hecāton, a hundred,	<i>heca</i> ,	<i>hecatomb</i> .
Helios, the sun,	<i>heli</i> ,	<i>heliacal</i> , <i>aphelion</i> .
Hemēra, a day,	<i>hemer</i> ,	<i>ephemeral</i> .
Hepta, seven,	<i>hept</i> ,	<i>heptagon</i> , <i>heptarchy</i> .
Hetēros, dissimilar,	<i>hetero</i> ,	<i>heterodox</i> .
Hex, <i>six</i> ,	<i>hex</i> ,	<i>hexagon</i> .
Hiēros, holy,	<i>hier</i> ,	<i>hierarchy</i> , <i>hieroglyph-</i> <i>ics</i> .
Hippos, a horse,	<i>hipp</i> ,	<i>hippopotamus</i> .
Hodos, a way,	<i>od</i> ,	<i>exodus</i> .
Homos, similar,	<i>homo</i> ,	<i>homologous</i> .
Hydor, water,	<i>hydr</i> ,	<i>hydrostatics</i> , <i>hydraulica</i> .
Hygros, wet,	<i>hygr</i> ,	<i>hygrometer</i> .

## I.

Ichthys, a fish,	<i>ichthy</i>	<i>ichthyology</i> .
Isos, equal,	<i>is</i> ,	<i>isoperimetrical</i> .

## K.

Kakos, bad,	<i>cac</i> ,	<i>cachectic</i> , <i>cacophony</i> .
Kalos, handsome,	<i>kal</i> ,	<i>kaleidoscope</i> .
Kalypto, I cover; kalypso, I will cover,	<i>calypt</i> , <i>calyps</i> ,	<i>apocalyptic</i> , <i>apocalypsa</i> .
<i>Kephālē</i> , the head,	<i>cephal</i> ,	<i>cephalic</i> , <i>hydrocephalus</i>
<i>Kosmos</i> , the world, <i>order</i> ,	<i>cosm</i> ,	<i>cosmetic</i> , <i>microcosm</i> .

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Kratos, strength,	<i>crac, crat,</i>	aristocracy, aristocratic.
Kyklos, a circle,	<i>cycl,</i>	cycloid, epicycle.
<i>cycle,</i>		

## L.

Laos, the people,	<i>lai, lay,</i>	laity, lay, layman.
Lithos, a stone,	<i>lith, lit,</i>	lithography, chrysolite.
Logos, a word, de- scription,	<i>log, logy, logu,</i>	logical, logomachy, chronology, cata- logue.

## M.

Machè, a fight,	<i>mach,</i>	naumachy.
Mania, madness,	<i>mania,</i>	maniac, bibliomania.
Mechanão, I invent,	<i>mechan,</i>	mechanic.
Melan, black,	<i>melan,</i>	melancholy.
Metron, a measure,	<i>metr, meter,</i>	geometry, thermometer.
Micros, little,	<i>micr,</i>	microscope.
Misos, hatred,	<i>mis,</i>	misanthrope.
Monos, alone,	<i>mon,</i>	monarch, monosyllable.
Morphè, shape,	<i>morph,</i>	metamorphosis.
Mythos, a fable,	<i>myth,</i>	mythic, mythology.

## N.

Naus, a ship,	<i>naus, naut,</i>	nausea, nautical.
Nekros, dead,	<i>necr,</i>	necromancy.
Neos, new,	<i>ne,</i>	neology.
Nesos, an island,	<i>nesus,</i>	Peloponnesus.
Nomos, a law,	<i>nom,</i>	astronomy.
Nosos, sickness,	<i>nos,</i>	nosology.

## O.

Oikeo, I dwell;	<i>œc, och, ec, oc,</i>	antœci, periœci, para- chial, economy, dio- ese.
oikos, a house,		
Oligos, little, few,	<i>olig,</i>	oligarchy.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Ophis, a serpent,	<i>ophi</i> ,	<i>ophiology</i> .
Optōmai, I see,	<i>opt</i> ,	<i>optical</i> .
Ornis, ornīthos, a bird,	<i>ornith</i> ,	<i>ornithology</i> .
Orthos, right,	<i>orth</i> ,	<i>orthography</i> .
Oxys, acid,	<i>oz, oxy</i> ,	<i>ozalic, oxide, oxygen</i> .

## P.

Pais, paidos, a boy,	<i>ped</i> ,	<i>pedagogue, cyclopedia.</i>
Pathos, feeling,	<i>path</i> ,	<i>pathetic, apathy.</i>
Penté, five,	<i>pent</i> ,	<i>pentagon, pentecost.</i>
Petra, a stone, a pier,	<i>petr</i> ,	<i>petralogy, petrification</i>
Phagein, to eat,	<i>phag</i> ,	<i>anthropophagi.</i>
Phaino, I show, I appèar,	<i>phan, phen,</i> <i>fan</i> ,	<i>phantom, phenomenon,</i> <i>fantasy, fancy.</i>
Phemi, I speak,	<i>phem, phas,</i> <i>phat, phet,</i> <i>phec,</i>	<i>blaspheme, emphasis,</i> <i>emphatic, prophet,</i> <i>prophecy.</i>
Philos, a friend,	<i>phil</i> ,	<i>philanthropy, philoso-</i> <i>phy.</i>
Phobeo, I terrify,	<i>phob</i> ,	<i>hydrophobia.</i>
Phonè, the voice,	<i>phon</i> ,	<i>phonics, euphony.</i>
Phren, the mind,	<i>phren</i> ,	<i>phrensy, phrenology.</i>
Phthongos, a sound,	<i>phthong</i> ,	<i>diphthong.</i>
Physis, nature,	<i>phys</i> ,	<i>physical.</i>
Polēmos, war,	<i>polem</i> ,	<i>polemical.</i>
Poleo, I sell,	<i>pol</i> ,	<i>bibliopole, monopoly.</i>
Polis, a city,	<i>pol</i> ,	<i>policy, polite, metrop-</i> <i>olis.</i>
Polys, many,	<i>poly</i> ,	<i>polygon.</i>
Potāmos, a river,	<i>potamus</i> ,	<i>hippopotamus.</i>
Pous, podos, the foot,	<i>pus, pod</i> ,	<i>polypus, antipodes.</i>
<i>Pseudo, I deceive,</i>	<i>pseudo</i> ,	<i>pseudo-apostle.</i>
<i>Pyr, fire,</i>	<i>pyr</i> ,	<i>pyramid, pyrometer</i>

## S.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Sarks, flesh,	<i>sarc</i> ,	<i>sarcophagus</i> , <i>anasarca</i> .
Sitos, corn, food,	<i>sit</i> ,	<i>parasite</i> .
Skopeco, I see,	<i>scop</i> ,	<i>telescope</i> , <i>episcopacy</i> .
Sophos, wise,	<i>soph</i> ,	<i>sophist</i> , <i>philosophy</i>
Stello, I send; es- tola, I have sent	<i>stl</i> , <i>stal</i> , <i>stol</i> ,	<i>apostle</i> , <i>peristaltic</i> , <i>epi- tolary</i> .
Strepho, I turn,	<i>streph</i> ,	<i>peristrephic</i> .

## T.

Telè, distant,	<i>tel</i> ,	<i>telescope</i> .
Technè, art,	<i>techn</i> ,	<i>technical</i> .
Thapto, I bury,	<i>taph</i> ,	<i>epitaph</i> .
Theos, God,	<i>the</i> , <i>thus</i> ,	<i>theism</i> , <i>atheist</i> , <i>enthusi- ast</i> .
Thermos, warm,	<i>thermo</i> ,	<i>thermometer</i> .
Tithēmi, I put, I suppose; 'thes'is a position,	<i>thesis</i> , <i>thet</i> , <i>them</i> ,	<i>hypothesis</i> , <i>hypothetical</i> , <i>theme</i> , <i>epithem</i> .
Topos, a place,	<i>top</i> ,	<i>topical</i> , <i>topography</i>

## Z.

Zoōn, an animal,	<i>zo</i> ,	<i>zoology</i> , <i>azote</i> .
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## LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES EXPLAINED

## A.

Ab in-i'-tio, *from the beginning.*

A for-ti-o'-ri, *with stronger reason.*

A pri-o'-ri, *from a prior reason; from the cause to the effect.*

A pos-te-ri-o'-ri, *from a posterior reason; from the effect to the cause.*

Ad cap-tan'-dum vul'-gus, *to catch the rabble.*

Ad in-fi-ni'-tum, *to infinity; without end.*

Ad lib'-i-tum, *at pleasure.*

Ad ref-e-ren'-dum, *for further consideration.*

Ad va-lo'-rem, *according to the value.*

A'-li-as, *otherwise.*

Al'-i-bi, *elsewhere; proof of having been elsewhere.*

Al'-ma Ma'-ter, *Benign Mother, (the University.)*

A men'-sa et tho'-ro, *from bed and board.*

An'-no Dom'-i-ni, (A. D.) *in the year of our Lord.*

An'-no mun'-di, (A. M.) *in the year of the world.*

An'-te me-rid'-i-em, (A. M.) *before noon.*

Argu-men'-tum bac-u-li'-num, *argument of blows*

Au'-di al'-te-ram par'-tem *near both sides.*

## B.

Bo'-na fi'-de, *in good faith.*

## C.

Cac-o-e'-thes scri-ben'-di, *an itch for writing.*

Ca'-pi-as, *you may take, (a law term.)*

Ca'-put mor'-tu-um, *the worthless remains.*

Cæt'-e-ris par'-i-bus, *other circumstances being equal.*

Com'-pos men'-tis, *of scuna mind.*

Cor'-nu co'-pi-æ, *the horn of plenty.*

Cui bo'-no? *to what good will it tend?*

Cum priv i-le'-gi-o, *with privilege.*

Cur-ren'-tu cal'-a-mo, *with a running pen.*  
 Cus'-tos ro-tu-lo'-rum, *keeper of the rolls.*

## D.

Da'-ta, *things granted.*  
 De fac'-to, *in fact.*  
 De ju'-re, *in law.*  
 De mor'-tu-is nil ni'-si bo'-num, *of the dead say nothing except what is good.*  
 De-i gra'-ti-a, *by the grace of God.*  
 De no'-vo, *anew; over again.*  
 De-o vo-len'-te, *God willing.*  
 De-sid-er-a'-tum, *a thing desired.*  
 De'-sunt cæt'-e-ra, *the remainder is wanting.*  
 Di-vi'-de et im'-pe-ra, *divide and govern.*  
 Dram'-a-tis per-so'-næ, *the characters in a play.*  
 Du-ran'-te plac'-i-to, *during pleasure.*  
 Du-ran'-te vi'-ta, *during life.*

## E.

E-qui-lib'-ri-um, *equality of weight*  
 Er'-go, *therefore.*  
 Er-ra'-ta, *mistakes in printing.*  
 Es'-to per-pet'-u-a, *may it last forever.*  
 Et cæt' e-ra, (&c.) *and the rest*

Ex'-it, *he goes off; departure.*  
 Ex'-e-unt om'-nes, *they all go off.*  
 Ex-em'-pli gra'-ti-a, (e. g.) *for example.*  
 Ex cath'-e-dra, *from the chair.*  
 Ex-cerp'-ta, *extracts from a work.*  
 Ex con-ces'-so, *from what has been conceded.*  
 Ex ni'-hi-lo ni'-hil fit, *from nothing nothing can come.*  
 Ex of-fi'-ci-o, *officially.*  
 Ex par'-te, *on one side.*  
 Ex tem'-po-re, *without premeditation.*  
 Ex-u'-vi-æ, *cast skins of animals.*

## F.

Fac sim'-i-le, *an exact copy.*  
 Fe'-lo de se, *a self-murderer a suicide.*  
 Fi'-at, *let it be done*

## G.

Gra'-tis, *for nothing.*

## H.

Hi-a'-tus, *an opening or gap.*  
 Hu-ma'-num est er-ra'-re. *to err is human.*

## I.

Ib'-i-dem, *in the same place*  
 I'-dem, *the same.*  
 Id est, (i. e.) *that is.*

Ig'-nis fat'-u-u, <i>Will-o'-the-Wisp.</i>	Lap'-sus lin'-guæ, <i>a slip of the tongue.</i>
Im-pri-ma'-tur, <i>let it be printed.</i>	Lit'-e-ra scrip'-ta ma'-net, <i>what is written remains.</i>
Im-pr'-mis, <i>in the first place.</i>	Lo'-cum te'-nens, <i>a substitute or deputy.</i>
Im-promp'-tu, <i>without study.</i>	Lo'-cus si-gil'-li, (L. S.) <i>the place of the seal.</i>
In for'-ma pau'-pe-ris, <i>as a pauper.</i>	
In lim'-i-ne, <i>at the outset.</i>	
In pro'-pri-a per-so'-na, <i>in person.</i>	M.
In re, <i>in the matter or business of.</i>	Mag'-na char'-ta, (kar'-ta,) <i>the great charter.</i>
In sta'-tu quo, <i>in the former state.</i>	Ma'-nes, <i>departed spirits.</i>
In'-te-rim, <i>in the mean time.</i>	Max'-i-mum, <i>the greatest.</i>
In-ter-reg'-num, <i>the period between two reigns.</i>	Me-men'-to mo'-ri, <i>remember death.</i>
In ter-ro'-rem, <i>as a warning.</i>	Me'-um et tu'-um, <i>mine and thine.</i>
In to'-to, <i>entirely.</i>	Min'-i-mum, <i>the least.</i>
In vi'-no ver'-i-tas, <i>there is truth in wine.</i>	Mul'-tum in par'-vo, <i>much in little.</i>
Ip'-se dix'-it, <i>mere assertion.</i>	N.
Ip'-so fac'-to, <i>by the fact itself.</i>	Nem'-i-ne con-tra-di-cen'-te, (nem. con.) <i>none opposing.</i>
I'-tem, <i>also; an article in a bill or account.</i>	Ne plus ul'-tra, <i>no farther; the utmost point.</i>
J.	Ne quid ni'-mis, <i>too much of one thing is good for nothing.</i>
Ju'-re di-vi'-no, <i>by divine right.</i>	Ne su'-tor ul'-tra crep'-i-dam, <i>the shoemaker should not go beyond his last; persons should attend to their own business.</i>
Ju'-re hu-ma'-no, <i>by human law.</i>	No'-lens vo'-lens, <i>willing or unwilling.</i>
L.	
Lex tal-i-o'-nis, <i>the law of retaliation.</i>	
La'-bor om'-ni-a vin'-cit, <i>labor overcomes every thing.</i>	

Non con-'pos, *out of one's senses.*

Nos'-ci-tur ex so'-ci-is, *one is known by his associates.*

Nu'-ta be'-ne, (N. B.) *mark well or attentively.*

## O.

Om'-ni-bus, *for all.*

O'-nus pro-ban'-di, *the burden of proving.*

O'-ti-um cum dig-ni-ta'-te, *leisure or retirement with dignity.*

## P.

Pas'-sim, *every where.*

Pen-den'-te li'-te, *while the suit is pending.*

Per cent., (cen'-tum,) *per hundred.*

Per fas et ne'-fas, *through right and wrong.*

Per sal'-tum, *by a leap.*

Per se, *by itself.*

Pinx'-it, *painted it.*

Pos'-se com-i-ta'-tus, *the civil force of the county.*

Post me-rid'-i-em, (P. M.) *the afternoon.*

Pos-tu-la'-ta, *things required.*

Pri'-ma fa'-ci-e, *at the first view.*

Pri'-mum mob'-i-le, *the first mover; the main spring.*

Prin-cip'-i-is ob'-sta, *oppose the beginnings of evil.*

Pro a'-ris et fo'-cis, *for our altars and firesides.*

Pro bo' no pub'-li-co, *for the public good.*

Pro et con, *for and against.*

Pro for'-ma, *for form's sake.*

Pro hac vi'-ce, *for this time.*

Pro re na'-ta, *for the occasion.*

Pro tem'-po-re, *for the time.*

## Q.

Quan'-tum li'-bet, *as much as is pleasing.*

Quan'-tum suf-fi-cit, *as much as is sufficient.*

Quid nunc? *what now? — a news-monger.*

Quid pro quo, *something for something; tit for tat.*

Quod e'-rat de-mon-stran'-dum, (Q. E. D.) *that which was to be proved.*

Quon'-dam, *formerly.*

Quot hom'-i-nes tot sen-ten-tiæ, *so many men, so many opinions*

## R.

Ra'-ra a'-vis, *a rare bird; a prodigy.*

Re-qui-es'-cat in pa'-ce, *may he rest in peace.*

Re in-fec'-ta, *without accomplishing the matter.*

Res'-pi-ce fi'-nem, *look to the end.*

Re-sur'-gam, *I shall rise again*

## S.

Scil'-i-cet, (sc.) *to wit.*  
 Sci'-re fa'-ci-as, *cause it to be known.*  
 Sem'-per i'-dem, *always the same.*  
 Sem'-per pa-ra'-tus, *always prepared.*  
 Se ri-a'-tim, *in regular order.*  
 Si'-lent le'-ges in'-ter ar'-ma, *laws are silent in the midst of arms.*  
 Si'-ne di'-e, *without fixing a day.*  
 Si'-ne qua non, *without which it cannot; an indispensable condition.*  
 Sta'-tu quo, *in the state in which it was.*  
 Su'-a cui'-que vo-lup'-tas, *every one has his own pleasure.*  
 Suav'-i-ter in mo'-do, for'-ti-ter in re, *gentle in manner, but firm in acting.*  
 Sub-pœ'-na, *under a penalty.*  
 Sub si-len'-ti-o, *in silence.*  
 Su'-i gen'-e-ris, *the only one of the kind; singular.*  
 Su'-um cui'-que, *let every one have his own.*  
 Sum'-mum bo'-num, *the chief good.*

## T.

Tæ'-di-um vi'-tæ, *weariness of life; ennui.*

Tab'-u-la ra'-sa, *a smooth tablet; a mere blank.*

Tem'-po-ra mu-tan'-tur, *times are changed.*

Tri'-a junc'-ta in u'-no, *three joined in one.*

To'-ti-es quo'-ti-es, *as often as*

## U.

Ul'-ti-mus, (ult.) *the last.*

U'-na vo'-ce, *with one voice.*

U'-ti-le dul'-ci, *the useful with the agreeable.*

## V.

Vac'-u-um, *an empty space.*

Va'-de me'-cum, *come with me; a companion.*

Væ vic'-tis! *alas for the vanquished!*

Ve-ni-en'-ti oc-cur'-ri-te mor'-bo, *meet the disease in the beginning.*

Ver-ba'-tim, *word for word.*

Ver'-sus, *against.*

Vi'-a, *by the way of.*

Vi'-ce ver'-sa, *the reverse.*

Vi'-de, *see; refer to.*

Vi et ar'-mis, *by main force.*

Vis in-er'-ti-æ, *the force or property of inanimate matter*

Vi'-va vo'-ce, *orally; by word of mouth.*

Viz., (vi-del'-i-cet,) *to wit.*

Vox et præ-ter-e'-a ni'-hil, *voice (or sound) and nothing more.*

Vi'-vat re-gi-na! *long live the queen!*

## FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES IN COMMON USE.

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## A.

Aide-de-camp, (aid-deh-cong',) *a*  
 A-la-mode, (ah-la-mode',) *in*  
*the fashion.*  
 Amateur, (ahm-at-ehr',) *a vir-*  
*tuoso.*  
 Antique, (an-teek',) *ancient ;*  
*old fashioned.*  
 Apropos, (ap-ro-po',) *to the*  
*purpose ; by-the-by.*

## B.

Bagatelle, (ba-ga-tel',) *a trifle.*  
 Beau, (bo,) *a gayly dressed*  
*person ; an admirer.*  
 Beau monde, (bo mond,) *the*  
*gay or fashionable world.*  
 Beaux esprits, (boz-es-pree',) *men of wit.*  
 Belle, (bell,) *a fine or fashion-*  
*able lady.*  
 Belles lettres, (bell-lettr',) *po-*  
*lite literature.*  
 Billet doux, (bil-le-doo',) *a*  
*love-letter.*  
 Bon mot, (bohn-mo',) *a smart*  
*or witty saying.*

Bon ton, (bohn-tong',) *in high*  
*fashion.*

Bon jour, (bohn-zhur,) *good*  
*day, or good morning.*

Bon vivant, (bohn-veev'-ahn,) *a*  
*high liver ; a choice spirit.*

Boudoir, (boo-dwaur',) *a small*  
*closet, or private room.*

Bravura (-voo'-ra,) [Italian,]  
*a song of difficult execution ;*  
*difficult, brilliant.*

Bulletin, (bool-le-taang',) *an*  
*official account of news.*

Bureau, (bu-ro',) *an office-desk.*

## C.

Canaille, *the rabble.*

Caoutchouc, (coo'-chook,) *In-*  
*dia rubber.*

Cap-à-pie, (cap-ah-pee',) *from*  
*head to foot.*

Carte blanche, (cart-blansh,) *one's own terms.*

Champêtre, (shahn-paytr',) *ru-*  
*ral.*

Chaperon, (shap'-er-ong,) *a*  
*gentleman who protects on*

- waits on a lady in a public assembly, (properly, a kind of hood or cap worn by a knight.)*  
 Charlatan, (shar'-la-tan,) *a quack.*  
 Château, (shah-to'), *a castle.*  
 Chef d'œuvre, (shay-doovr'), *a masterpiece.*  
 Chevaux de frise, (shev'-o-deh freez,) *a spiked fence.*  
 Cicerone, (chee-chai-ro'-ny,) [Italian,] *a guide or conductor, (one who oratorizes in his descriptions.)*  
 Ci-devant, (see-de-vang'), *formerly.*  
 Clique, (cleek,) *a party, or gang.*  
 Comme il faut, (com-ee-fo'), *as it should be.*  
 Con amore, (con-a-mo'-re,) *with love; gladly.*  
 Congé d'élire, (con-jay-da-leer'), *permission to elect.*  
 Connoisseur, (con-a-sehr,) *a skilful judge.*  
 Contour, (con-toor'), *the outline of a figure.*  
 Conversazione, (sat'-ze-o-ny,) [Italian,] *a meeting of company.*  
 Corps, (core,) *a body of men.*  
 Cortège, (cor-teje,) *a train of attendants.*  
 Coup de grace, (coo-deh-grass'), *the finishing blow.*  
 Coup de main, (coo-deh-mahng'), *a sudden or bold enterprise.*  
 Coup d'œil, (coo-deuhl'), *a glance of the eye.*  
 Coute qui coute, (coot-kee-coot,) *cost what it will.*

## D.

- Debris, (de-bree'), *broken remains.*  
 Debut, (de-boo'), *first appearance.*  
 Déjeuner à la fourchette, (de-zheu-ne-ah-lah-foor'-shayt,) *a breakfast with meats, fowls, &c.; a public breakfast.*  
 Dénouement, (de-noo-mong,) *the winding up.*  
 Dernier resort, (dairn-yair-res-sor'), *the last shift or resource.*  
 Depot, (deh-po'), *a store or magazine.*  
 Detour, (deh-toor'), *a circuitous march.*  
 Devoir, (dev-waur'), *duty, respects.*  
 Dieu et mon droit, (Dieu-a-mohn-drwau'), *God and my right.*  
 Dishabille, (dis-ah-beel'), *an undress.*  
 Domicile, (dom-e-seel'), *abode.*  
 Double entendre, (doo'-ble-on-tong-der,) *double meaning.*

Douceur, (doo-soor',) *a present or bribe.*

Da cap'ò, [Italian,] *over again, (in music.)*

## E.

Eclaircissement, (ec-lair-cis-mong,) *an explanation.*

Eclat, (e-claw',) *splendor; with applause.*

Elite, (ai-leet',) *chosen; select.*

Elève, (el-ave',) *a pupil.*

Embonpoint, (ahn-bon-pwawn',) *in good condition.*

Encore, (ahn-core',) *again.*

En masse, (an masse,) *in a mass or body.*

En passant, (an-pas'-sang,) *in passing; by-the-by.*

Ennui, (an'-wee,) *wearisomeness.*

Entre nous, (antr noo,) *between ourselves.*

Entrée, (an-tray',) *entrance.*

Envelope, (ahn-v'lope',) *a cover for a letter.*

Epaulette, (ep-o-let',) *a shoulder knot.*

Esprit de corps, (es-pree'-de-corps,) *the spirit of the body or party.*

Estafette, (es-tah-fet',) *an express.*

Etiquette, (et-e-ket',) *ceremony.*

## F.

Façade, (fah-sahd',) *front of a building.*

Faux pas, (fo-pah,) *a false step; misconduct.*

Fête, (fate,) *a feast or festival.*

Feu de joie, (feu-deh-zhwaw',) *a discharge of firearms at a rejoicing.*

Fille de chambre, (feel-de-sham-br',) *a chamber maid.*

Finale, (fee-nah'-le,) [It.,] *the end, the close.*

Fracas, (frah-cah',) *a squabble.*

## G.

Gendarmes, (jang-darm',) *soldiers; police.*

Gout, (goo,) *taste.*

## H.

Hauteur, (ho-tehr',) *haughtiness.*

Honi soit qui mal y pense, (honnee-swaw-kee-mahl-e-pahns',) *evil to him that evil thinks.*

Hors de combat, (hor-de-kohn'-bah,) *disabled.*

## I.

Ich dien, (ik-deen,) *I serve.*

Incognito, *incog; in disguise.*

In petto, *in the breast or mind; in reserve.*



## J.

Je ne sais quoi, (je-ne-say-kwaw,) *I know not what.*

Jeu d'esprit, (zheu-des-pree,) *play of wit; a witticism.*

Jeu de mots, (zheu-de-mo'), *play upon words.*

## L.

Levee, (lev'-ay,) *a morning visit.*

Liqueur, (le-quehr,) *a cordial.*

## M.

Maître d'hotel, (maytr-do-tel'), *a hotel keeper.*

Mal a propos, (mal-ap-ro-po'), *out of time; unseasonably, or unbecoming.*

Mauvaise honte, (mau-vais-hont'), *false or unbecoming modesty.*

Messieurs, (mess'-yers,) *gentlemen; used as the plural of Mr.*

Mignonette, (min-yo-net'), *a sweet-smelling flower.*

## N.

Naïveté, (nah-eev-tay'), *ingenuousness; simplicity.*

Nom de guerre, (nong-deh-gair'), *an assumed name.*

Nonchalance, (nohn-shah-lahnce,) *coolness; indifference*

Nonpareil, (nohn-par-el'), *without an equal; matchless.*

## O.

On dit, (ohn-dee'), *a flying report.*

Outré, (oo-tray'), *extraordinary; eccentric.*

## P.

Parole, (par-ole'), *word of honor.*

Parterre, (par-tare'), *a flower-garden; level ground.*

Patois, (pat-waw'), *provincialism.*

Penchant, (pahn-shahn'), *a leaning or inclination.*

Perdu, (per-doo'), *lost; concealed through fear.*

Petit maître, (petty-maytr,) *a little master; a fop.*

Protégé, (pro-tay-jay'), *one that is patronized and protected.*

## Q.

Qui vive, (kee-veev'), *who goes there? on the alert.*

Ragout, (rah-goo'), *a highly-seasoned dish.*

Rencontre, (rahn-cohntr'), *an unexpected meeting; an encounter.*

Rendezvous, (rahn-day-voo'), *the place of meeting.*

**R.** restaurateur, (re-stor-ah-tehr') *Tête à tête, (tait-ah-tait,) head*  
*a tavern keeper. to head; a private conversa-*

Rouge, (rooge,) *red paint.*

Ruse de guerre, (roos-deh-gair') *a trick or stratagem*  
*of war.*

## S.

Sang froid, (sahn-frwaw,) *cool-*  
*ness.*

Sans, (sang,) *without.*

Savant, (sav'-ang,) *a learned*  
*man.*

Sobriquet, (so-bre-kay'), *a*  
*nickname.*

Soi-disant, (swaw-dee'-zang,) *self-styled; pretended.*

Soiree, (swaw'-ray,) *an eve-*  
*ning party.*

Souvenir, (soov-neer'), *remem-*  
*brance.*

## T.

Tapis, (tap-ee'), *the carpet;*  
*"on the tapis," under con-*  
*sideration*

Tirade, (tee-rad'), *a long in-*  
*vective speech.*

Tour, (toor,) *a journey.*

Tout ensemble, (too-tahn-sahn-  
 bl,) *the whole.*

## U.

Unique, (yeu-neek'), *singular.*  
*the only one of the kind.*

## V.

Valet de chambre, (val-e-deh  
 shambr,) *a footman.*

Vis-a-vis, (veez-ah-vee,) *face*  
*to face.*

Vive la bagatelle, (veev-la-bag-  
 a-tel'), *success to trifles.*

Vive le roi, (veev'-ler-waw )  
*long live the king.*

## LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES EXPLAINED

## A.

Ab in-i'-tio, *from the beginning.*

A for-ti-o'-ri, *with stronger reason.*

A pri-o'-ri, *from a prior reason; from the cause to the effect.*

A pos-te-ri-o'-ri, *from a posterior reason; from the effect to the cause.*

Ad cap-tan'-dum vul'-gus, *to catch the rabble.*

Ad in-fi-ni'-tum, *to infinity; without end.*

Ad lib'-i-tum, *at pleasure.*

Ad ref-e-ren'-dum, *for further consideration.*

Ad va-lo'-rem, *according to the value.*

A'-li-as, *otherwise.*

Al'-i-bi, *elsewhere; proof of having been elsewhere.*

Al'-ma Ma'-ter, *Benign Mother, (the University.)*

A men'-sa et tho'-ro, *from bed and board.*

An'-no Dom'-i-ni, (A. D.) *in the year of our Lord.*

An'-no mun'-di, (A. M.) *in the year of the world.*

An'-te me-rid'-i-em, (A. M.) *before noon.*

Ar-gu-men'-tum bac-u-li'-num, *argument of blows*

Au'-di al'-te-ram par'-tem *near both sides.*

## B.

Bo'-na fi'-de, *in good faith.*

## C.

Cac-o-e'-thes scri-ben'-di, *an itch for writing.*

Ca'-pi-as, *you may take, (a law term.)*

Ca'-put mor'-tu-um, *the worthless remains.*

Cæt'-e-ris par'-i-bus, *other circumstances being equal.*

Com'-pos men'-tis, *of sound mind.*

Cor'-nu co'-pi-æ, *the horn of plenty.*

Cui bo'-no? *to what good will it tend?*

Cum priv i-le'-gi-o, *with privilege.*

Cur-ren'-te cal'-a-mo, *with a running pen.*

Cus'-tos ro-tu-lo'-rum, *keeper of the rolls.*

## D.

Da'-ta, *things granted.*

De fac'-to, *in fact.*

De ju'-re, *in law.*

De mor'-tu-is nil ni'-si bo'-num, *of the dead say nothing except what is good.*

De-i gra'-ti-a, *by the grace of God.*

De no'-vo, *anew; over again.*

De-o vo-len'-te, *God willing.*

De-sid-er-a'-tum, *a thing desired.*

De-sunt cæt'-e-ra, *the remainder is wanting.*

Di-vi'-de et im'-pe-ra, *divide and govern.*

Dram'-a-tis-per-so'-næ, *the characters in a play.*

Du-ran'-te plac'-i-to, *during pleasure.*

Du-ran'-te vi'-ta, *during life.*

## E.

E-qui-lib'-ri-um, *equality of weight*

Er'-go, *therefore.*

Er-ra'-ta, *mistakes in printing.*

Es'-to per-pet'-u-a, *may it last forever.*

Et cæt' e-ra, (&c.) *and the rest*

Ex'-it, *he goes off; departure.*

Ex'-e-unt om'-nes, *they all go off.*

Ex-em'-pli gra'-ti-a, (e. g.) *for example.*

Ex cath'-e-dra, *from the chair.*

Ex-cerp'-ta, *extracts from a work.*

Ex con-ces'-so, *from what has been conceded.*

Ex ni'-hi-lo ni'-hil fit, *from nothing nothing can come.*

Ex of-fi'-ci-o, *officially.*

Ex par'-te, *on one side.*

Ex tem'-po-re, *without premeditation.*

Ex-u'-vi-æ, *cast skins of animals.*

## F.

Fac sim'-i-le, *an exact copy.*

Fe'-lo de se, *a self-murderer a suicide.*

Fi'-at, *let it be done*

## G.

Gra'-tis, *for nothing.*

## H.

Hi-a'-tus, *an opening or gap.*

Hu-ma'-num est er-ra'-re. *to err is human.*

## I.

Ib'-i-dem, *in the same place*

I'-dem, *the same.*

Id est, (i. e.) *that is.*

Ig'-nis fat'-u-u, <i>Will-o'-the-Wisp.</i>	Lap'-sus lin'-guæ, <i>a slip of the tongue.</i>
Im-pri-ma'-tur, <i>let it be printed.</i>	Lit'-e-ra scrip'-ta ma'-net, <i>what is written remains.</i>
Im-pr'-mis, <i>in the first place.</i>	Lo'-cum te'-nens, <i>a substitute or deputy.</i>
Im-promp'-tu, <i>without study.</i>	Lo'-cus si-gil'-li, (L. S.) <i>the place of the seal.</i>
In for'-ma pau'-pe-ris, <i>as a pauper.</i>	

in lim'-i-ne, *at the outset.*

In pro'-pri-a per-so'-na, *in person.*

In re, *in the matter or business of.*

In sta'-tu quo, *in the former state.*

In-te-rim, *in the mean time.*

In-ter-reg'-num, *the period between two reigns.*

In ter-ro'-rem, *as a warning.*

In to'-to, *entirely.*

In vi'-no ver'-i-tas, *there is truth in wine.*

Ip'-se dix'-it, *mere assertion.*

Ip'-so fac'-to, *by the fact itself.*

I'-tem, *also; an article in a bill or account.*

### J.

Ju'-re di-vi'-no, *by divine right.*

Ju'-re hu-ma'-no, *by human law.*

### L.

Lex tal-i-o'-nis, *the law of retaliation.*

La'-bor om'-ni-a vin'-cit, *labor overcomes every thing.*

### M.

Mag'-na char'-ta, (kar'-ta,) *the great charter.*

Ma'-nes, *departed spirits.*

Max'-i-mum, *the greatest.*

Me-men'-to mo'-ri, *remember death.*

Me'-um et tu'-um, *mine and thine.*

Min'-i-mum, *the least.*

Mul'-tum in par'-vo, *much in little.*

### N.

Nem'-i-ne con-tra-di-cen'-te, (nem. con.) *none opposing.*

Ne plus ul'-tra, *no farther; the utmost point.*

Ne quid ni'-mis, *too much of one thing is good for nothing.*

Ne su'-tor ul'-tra crep'-i-dam, *the shoemaker should not go beyond his last; persons should attend to their own business.*

No'-lens vo'-lens, *willing or unwilling.*

- Non con-'pos, *out of one's senses.*  
 Nos'-ci-tur ex so'-ci-is, *one is known by his associates.*  
 No'-ta be'-ne, (N. B.) *mark well or attentively.*

## O.

- Om'-ni-bus, *for all.*  
 O'-nus pro-ban'-di, *the burden of proving.*  
 O'-ti-um cum dig-ni-ta'-te, *leisure or retirement with dignity.*

## P.

- Pas'-sim, *every where.*  
 Pen-den'-te li'-te, *while the suit is pending.*  
 Per cent., (cen'-tum,) *per hundred.*  
 Per fas et ne'-fas, *through right and wrong.*  
 Per sal'-tum, *by a leap.*  
 Per se, *by itself.*  
 Pinx'-it, *painted it.*  
 Pos'-se com-i-ta'-tus, *the civil force of the county.*  
 Post me-rid'-iem, (P. M.) *the afternoon.*  
 Pos-tu-la'-ta, *things required.*  
 Pri'-ma fa'-ci-e, *at the first view.*  
 Pri'-mum mob'-i-le, *the first mover; the main spring.*  
 Prin-cip'-i-is ob'-sta, *oppose the beginnings of evil.*

- Pro a'-ris et fo'-cis, *for our altars and firesides.*  
 Pro bo' no pub'-li-co, *for the public good.*  
 Pro et con, *for and against.*  
 Pro for'-ma, *for form's sake.*  
 Pro hac vi'-ce, *for this time.*  
 Pro re na'-ta, *for the occasion.*  
 Pro tem'-po-re, *for the time.*

## Q.

- Quan'-tum li'-bet, *as much as is pleasing.*  
 Quan'-tum suf-fi-cit, *as much as is sufficient.*  
 Quid nunc? *what now? — a news-monger.*  
 Quid pro quo, *something for something; tit for tat.*  
 Quod e'-rat de-mon-stran'-dum, (Q. E. D.) *that which was to be proved.*  
 Quon'-dam, *formerly.*  
 Quot hom'-i-nes tot sen-ten'-tiæ, *so many men, so many opinions*

## R.

- Ra'-ra a'-vis, *a rare bird; a prodigy.*  
 Re-qui-es-cat in pa'-ce, *may he rest in peace.*  
 Re in-fec'-ta, *without accomplishing the matter.*  
 Res'-pi-ce fi'-nem, *look to the end.*  
 Re-sur'-gam, *I shall rise again*

## S.

Scil'-i-cet, (sc.) *to wit.*

Sci'-re fa'-ci-as, *cause it to be known.*

Sem'-per i'-dem, *always the same.*

Sem'-per pa-ra'-tus, *always prepared.*

Se ri-a'-tim, *in regular order.*

Si'-lent le'-ges in'-ter ar'-ma, *laws are silent in the midst of arms.*

Si'-ne di'-e, *without fixing a day.*

Si'-ne qua non, *without which it cannot; an indispensable condition.*

Sta'-tu quo, *in the state in which it was.*

Su'-a cui'-que vo-lup'-tas, *every one has his own pleasure.*

Suav'-i-ter in mo'-do, for'-ti-ter in re, *gentle in manner, but firm in acting.*

Sub-pœ'-na, *under a penalty.*

Sub si-len'-ti-o, *in silence.*

Su'-i gen'-e-ris, *the only one of the kind; singular.*

Su'-um cui'-que, *let every one have his own.*

Sum'-mum bo'-num, *the chief good.*

## T.

Tæ'-di-um vi'-tæ, *weariness of life; ennui.*

Tab'-u-la ra'-sa, *a smooth tablet; a mere blank.*

Tem'-po-ra mu-tan'-tur, *times are changed.*

Tri'-a junc'-ta in u'-no, *three joined in one.*

To'-ti-es quo'-ti-es, *as often as*

## U.

Ul'-ti-mus, (ult.) *the last.*

U'-na vo'-ce, *with one voice.*

U'-ti-le dul'-ci, *the useful with the agreeable.*

## V.

Vac'-u-um, *an empty space.*

Va'-de me'-cum, *come with me; a companion.*

Væ vic'-tis! *alas for the vanquished!*

Ve-ni-en'-ti oc-cur'-ri-te mor'-bo, *meet the disease in the beginning.*

Ver-ba'-tim, *word for word.*

Ver'-sus, *against.*

Vi'-a, *by the way of.*

Vi'-ce ver'-sa, *the reverse.*

Vi'-de, *see; refer to.*

Vi et ar'-mis, *by main force.*

Vis in-er'-ti-æ, *the force or property of inanimate matter*

Vi'-va vo'-ce, *orally; by word of mouth.*

Viz., (vi-del'-i-cet,) *to wit.*

Vox et præ-ter-e'-a ni'-hil, *voice (or sound) and nothing more.*

Vi'-vat re-gi-na! *long live the queen!*

## FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES IN COMMON USE.

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## A.

Aide-de-camp, (aid-deh-cong')  
 A-la-mode, (ah-la-mode') *in the fashion.*  
 Amateur, (ahm-at-eh'r') *a virtuoso.*  
 Antique, (an-teek') *ancient; old fashioned.*  
 Apropos, (ap-ro-po') *to the purpose; by-the-by.*

## B.

Bagatelle, (ba-ga-tel') *a trifle.*  
 Beau, (bo,) *a gayly dressed person; an admirer.*  
 Beau monde, (bo mond,) *the gay or fashionable world.*  
 Beaux esprits, (boz-es-pree') *men of wit.*  
 Belle, (bell,) *a fine or fashionable lady.*  
 Belles lettres, (bell-lettr') *polite literature.*  
 Billet doux, (bil-le-doo') *a love-letter.*  
 Bon mot, (bohn-mo') *a smart or witty saying.*

Bon ton, (bohn-tong') *in high fashion.*

Bon jour, (bohn-zhur,) *good day, or good morning.*

Bon vivant, (bohn-veev'-ahn,) *a high liver; a choice spirit.*

Boudoir, (boo-dwaur') *a small closet, or private room.*

Bravura (-voo'-ra,) [Italian,] *a song of difficult execution; difficult, brilliant.*

Bulletin, (bool-le-taang') *an official account of news.*

Bureau, (bu-ro') *an office-desk.*

## C.

Canaille, *the rabble.*

Caoutchouc, (coo'-chook,) *India rubber.*

Cap-à-pie, (cap-ah-pee') *from head to foot.*

Carte blanche, (cart-blansh,) *one's own terms.*

Champêtre, (shahn-paytr') *rural.*

Chaperon, (shap'-er-ong,) *a gentleman who protects a*



<i>waits on a lady in a public assembly, (properly, a kind of hood or cap worn by a knight.)</i>	<i>mahng'), a sudden or bold enterprise.</i>
Charlatan, (shar'-la-tan,) <i>a quack.</i>	Coup d'œil, (coo-deuhl'), <i>a glance of the eye.</i>
Château, (shah-to'), <i>a castle.</i>	Coute qui coute, (coot-kee-coot,) <i>cost what it will.</i>
Chef d'œuvre, (shay-doovr'), <i>a masterpiece.</i>	D.
Chevaux de frise, (shev'-o-deh-freez,) <i>a spiked fence.</i>	Debris, (de-bree'), <i>broken remains.</i>
Cicerone, (chee-chai-ro'-ny,) [Italian,] <i>a guide or conductor, (one who oratorizes in his descriptions.)</i>	Debut, (de-boo'), <i>first appearance.</i>
Ci-devant, (see-de-vang'), <i>formerly.</i>	Déjeuner à la fourchette, (de-zheu-ne-ah-lah-foor'-shayt,) <i>a breakfast with meats, fowls, &amp;c.; a public breakfast.</i>
Clique, (cleek,) <i>a party, or gang.</i>	Dénouement, (de-noo-mong,) <i>the winding up.</i>
Comme il faut, (com-ee-fo'), <i>as it should be.</i>	Dernier resort, (dairn-yair-res-sor'), <i>the last shift or resource.</i>
Con amore, (con-a-mo'-re,) <i>with love; gladly.</i>	Depot, (deh-po'), <i>a store or magazine.</i>
Congé d'élire, (con-jay-daleer'), <i>permission to elect.</i>	Detour, (deh-toor'), <i>a circuitous march.</i>
Connoisseur, (con-a-sehr,) <i>a skilful judge.</i>	Devoir, (dev-waur'), <i>duty, respects.</i>
Contour, (con-toor'), <i>the outline of a figure.</i>	Dieu et mon droit, (Dieu-a-mohn-drwau'), <i>God and my right.</i>
Conversazione, (sat'-ze-o-ny,) [Italian,] <i>a meeting of company.</i>	Dishabille, (dis-ah-beel'), <i>an undress.</i>
Corps, (core,) <i>a body of men.</i>	Domicile, (dom-e-seel'), <i>abode</i>
Cortège, (cor-teje,) <i>a train of attendants.</i>	Double entendre, (doo'-ble-on-tong-der,) <i>double meaning.</i>
Coup de grace, (coo-deh-grass'), <i>the finishing blow.</i>	
Coup de main, (coo-deh-	

Douceur, (doo-soor',) *a present or bribe.*

Da cap'o, [Italian,] *over again, (in music.)*

## E.

Eclaircissement, (ec-lair-cis-mong,) *an explanation.*

Eclat, (e-claw',) *splendor; with applause.*

Elite, (ai-leet',) *chosen; select.*

Elève, (el-ave',) *a pupil.*

Embonpoint, (ahn-bon-pwawn',) *in good condition.*

Encore, (ahn-core',) *again.*

En masse, (an masse,) *in a mass or body.*

En passant, (an-pas'-sang,) *in passing; by-the-by.*

Ennui, (an'-wee,) *wearisomeness.*

Entre nous, (antr noo,) *between ourselves.*

Entrée, (an-tray',) *entrance.*

Envelope, (ahn-v'lope',) *a cover for a letter.*

Epaulette, (ep-o-let',) *a shoulder knot.*

Esprit de corps, (es-pree'-de-corps,) *the spirit of the body or party.*

Estafette, (es-tah-fet',) *an express.*

Etiquette, (et-e-ket',) *ceremony.*

## F.

Façade, (fah-sahd',) *front of a building.*

Faux pas, (fo-pah,) *a false step; misconduct.*

Fête, (fate,) *a feast or festival.*

Feu de joie, (feu-deh-zhwaw',) *a discharge of firearms at a rejoicing.*

Fille de chambre, (feel-de-sham-br',) *a chamber maid.*

Finale, (fee-nah'-le,) [It.,] *the end, the close.*

Fracas, (frah-cah',) *a squabble.*

## G.

Gendarmes, (jang-darm',) *soldiers; police.*

Gout, (goo,) *taste.*

## H.

Hauteur, (ho-tehr',) *haughtiness.*

Honi soit qui mal y pense, (honnee-swaw-kee-mahl-e-pahns',) *evil to him that evil thinks.*

Hors de combat, (hor-de-kohn'-bah,) *disabled.*

## I.

Ich dien, (ik-deen,) *I serve.*

Incognito, *incog; in disguise.*

In petto, *in the breast or mind; in reserve.*

## J.

Je ne sais quoi, (je-ne-say-kwaw,) *I know not what.*

Jeu d'esprit, (zheu-des-pree'),  
*play of wit; a witticism.*

Jeu de mots, (zheu-de-mo'),  
*play upon words.*

## L.

Levee, (lev'-ay,) *a morning visit.*

Liqueur, (le-quehr,) *a cordial.*

## M.

Maître d'hotel, (maytr-do-tel'),  
*a hotel keeper.*

Mal a propos, (mal-ap-ro-po'),  
*out of time; unseasonably, or unbecoming.*

Mauvaise honte, (mau-vaish-hont'),  
*false or unbecoming modesty.*

Messieurs, (mess'-yers,) *gentlemen; used as the plural of Mr.*

Mignonette, (min-yo-net'), *a sweet-smelling flower.*

## N.

Naïveté, (nah-eev-tay'), *ingenuousness; simplicity.*

Nom de guerre, (nong-deh-gair'), *an assumed name.*

Nonchalance, (nohn-shah-lahnse,) *coolness; indifference*

Nonpareil, (nohn-par-el'), *without an equal; matchless.*

## O.

On dit, (ohn-dee'), *a flying report.*

Outré, (oo-tray'), *extraordinary; eccentric.*

## P.

Parole, (par-ole'), *word of honor.*

Parterre, (par-tare'), *a flower-garden; level ground.*

Patois, (pat-waw'), *provincialism.*

Penchant, (pahn-shahn'), *a leaning or inclination.*

Perdu, (per-doo'), *lost; concealed through fear.*

Petit maître, (petty-maytr,) *a little master; a fop.*

Protégé, (pro-tay-jay'), *one that is patronized and protected.*

## Q.

Qui vive, (kee-veev'), *who goes there? on the alert.*

Ragout, (rah-goo'), *a highly-seasoned dish.*

Rencontre, (rahn-cohntr'), *an unexpected meeting; an encounter.*

Rendezvous, (rahn-day-voo'),  
*the place of meeting.*

Le restaurateur, (re-stor-ah-tehr',)  
a tavern keeper.

Rouge, (rooge,) red paint.

Ruse de guerre, (roos-deh-gair',)  
a trick or stratagem of war.

## S.

Sang froid, (sahn-frwaw,) cool-  
ness.

Sans, (sang,) without.

Savant, (sav'-ang,) a learned  
man.

Sobriquet, (so-bre-kay',) a  
nickname.

Soi-disant, (swaw-dee'-zang,)  
self-styled; pretended.

Soiree, (swaw'-ray,) an eve-  
ning party.

Souvenir, (soov-neer',) remem-  
brance.

## T.

Tapis, (tap-ee',) the carpet;  
"on the tapis," under con-  
sideration

Tête à tête, (tait-ah-tait,) head  
to head; a private conversa-  
tion.

Tirade, (tee-rad',) a long in-  
vective speech.

Tour, (toor,) a journey.

Tout ensemble, (too-tahn-sahn-  
bl,) the whole.

## U.

Unique, (yeu-neek',) singular.  
the only one of the kind.

## V.

Valet de chambre, (val-e-deh  
shambr,) a footman.

Vis-a-vis, (veez-ah-vee,) face  
to face.

Vive la bagatelle, (veev-la-bag-  
a-tel',) success to trifles.

Vive le roi, (veev'-ler-waw)  
long live the king.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

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### LATIN.

A. B.	. . .	<i>Artium Baccalaureus</i> , . . .	Bachelor of arts.
A. M.	. . .	<i>Artium Magister</i> , . . . . .	Master of arts.
A. C.	. . .	<i>Ante Christum</i> , . . . . .	Before the Christian era.
A. D.	. . .	<i>Anno Domini</i> , . . . . .	In the year of our Lord.
A. M.	. . .	<i>Anno Mundi</i> , . . . . .	In the year of the world.
A. U. C.	. . .	<i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , . . . . .	From the building of the city
B. D.	. . .	<i>Baccalaureus Divinitatis</i> , .	Bachelor of divinity.
B. M.	. . .	<i>Baccalaureus Medicinæ</i> , .	Bachelor of medicine.
C. Cent.	. . .	<i>Centum</i> , . . . . .	A hundred.
D. D.	. . .	<i>Doctor Divinitatis</i> , . . . .	Doctor of divinity.
e. g.	. . .	<i>Exempli gratia</i> , . . . . .	For example.
Ibid.	. . .	<i>Ibidem</i> , . . . . .	In the same place.
Id.	. . . .	<i>Idem</i> , . . . . .	The same (author.)
i. e.	. . . .	<i>Id est</i> , . . . . .	That is.
Incog.	. . .	<i>Incognito</i> , . . . . .	Unknown, concealed.
J. H. S.	. . .	<i>Jesus Hominum Salvator</i> , .	Jesus the Savior of men.
LL. D.	. . .	<i>Legum Doctor</i> , . . . . .	Doctor of laws.
L. S.	. . .	<i>Locus Sigilli</i> , . . . . .	The place of the seal.
Lib.	. . . .	<i>Liber</i> , . . . . .	Book.
M. D.	. . .	<i>Medicinæ Doctor</i> , . . . . .	Doctor of medicine.
N. B.	. . . .	<i>Nota Bene</i> , . . . . .	Note well; take notice.
Nem. con.	. . .	<i>Nemine contradicente</i> , . . .	No one opposing it.
Per cent.	. . .	<i>Per centum</i> , . . . . .	By the hundred.
P. M.	. . .	<i>Post Meridiem</i> , . . . . .	In the afternoon.
Prox.	. . .	<i>Proximo</i> , . . . . .	Next (month or term.)
P. S.	. . .	<i>Post Scriptum</i> , . . . . .	Postscript (written after.)
Ult.	. . .	<i>Ultimo</i> , . . . . .	In the last (month.)
Vid.	. . .	<i>Vide</i> , . . . . .	See thou; refer to.
Viz.	. . .	<i>Videlicet</i> , . . . . .	To wit; namely.
&c.	. . .	<i>Et cætera</i> , . . . . .	And the rest, and so forth.

## ENGLISH.


Acct. . . Account.	Jr. . . . Junior.
Apr. . . April.	Knt. . . Knight.
Anon. . . Anonymous.	Lat. . . Latitude.
Aug. . . August.	Lieut. . . Lieutenant.
B. A. . . Bachelor of arts.	Lon. . . Longitude.
Bart. . . Baronet.	Messrs. Gentlemen.
Bbl. . . Barrel.	M. C. . . Member of congress
Bp. . . Bishop.	Mr. . . Master, ( <i>Mister.</i> )
Capt. . . Captain.	Mrs. . . Mistress.
Chap. . . Chapter.	MS. . . Manuscript.
Co. . . County <i>or</i> Company.	MSS. . . Manuscripts.
Col. . . Colonel.	N. S. . . New style, (1752.)
Cr. . . Creditor.	N. . . . North.
Dec. . . December.	Nov. . . November.
Dr. . . Debtor <i>or</i> Doctor.	No. . . Number.
Do. . . Ditto; the same.	O. S. . . Old style.
E. . . . East.	8vo. . . Octavo.
Esq. . . Esquire.	Oct. . . October.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.	oz. . . Ounce.
F. A. S. Fellow of the Anti- quarian Society.	Pres. . . President.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts.	Prof. . . Professor.
Feb. . . February.	4to. . . Quarto.
Gent. . . Gentleman.	Rep. . . Representative.
Gen. . . General.	Rev. . . Reverend.
Gov. . . Governor.	Sec. . . Secretary.
Hhd. . . Hogshead.	Sen. . . Senior.
Hon. . . Honorable.	S. . . . South.
Inst. . . Instant, present month.	Sept. . . September.
Jan. . . January.	St. . . Saint.
	U. S. A United States of America.
	W. . . West.

## ROMAN NOTATION.

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The Romans counted up to *three* by single marks, supposed to represent the fingers of the hand: thus, I. stood for one; II. for two; and III. for three.

A smaller figure placed to the *left* of a larger is meant to be subtracted from it; thus IV. means I. (one) subtracted from V. (five); that is, IV.

V. stands for five. It represents the five fingers of the hand, and was originally written thus , afterwards, the middle fingers were left out, and the figure stood V.

A smaller figure placed to the *right* of a larger is meant to be *added* to it; thus VI., VII., and VIII. stand, respectively, for six, seven, and eight; that is, five and one, five and two, and five and three.

IX. stands for nine; that is, I. (one) from X. (ten.)

X stands for ten. It represents two fives placed vertically; thus, .

XI, XII., XIII., eleven, twelve, thirteen; that is, ten and one, ten and two, ten and three.

XIV., fourteen; that is, ten and (one from five) four.

XV., fifteen; that is, five *added* to ten.

XVI., XVII., XVIII., XIX., sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen.

XX., twenty; that is, two tens.

XXI., XXII., &c., twenty-one, twenty-two, &c.

XXX., thirty; that is, three tens.

XL., forty; that is, ten from fifty.

L., fifty. This letter stands for fifty, as being the half of *one hundred*. The Romans expressed one hundred by C

the initial of *Centum*, (the Latin for a hundred.) In many manuscripts the letter C is found in this form, L. A horizontal line drawn across it gives the lower half, L; and hence the application.

LX., sixty; that is, fifty and ten.

LXX., seventy; fifty and two tens.

LXXX., eighty; fifty and three tens.

XC., ninety; that is, ten *from* one hundred.

C., one hundred, (*Centum*.)

CC., two hundred.

CCC., three hundred.

CCCC., or CD., four hundred.

D., five hundred. This letter stands in the same relation to a thousand that L (fifty) does to C (one hundred;) that is, it represents the half of a thousand. The initial letter M, of *Mille*, (a thousand,) was used to represent that number. An ancient form of this letter is CO. A line drawn vertically through this letter, leaves, on the right hand side, a D.; and hence its application.

DC., six hundred.

DCC., seven hundred.

DCCC., eight hundred.

DCCCC., nine hundred.

M., a thousand.

#### EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Express the following sums in Roman numerals:—

One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. Twelve hundred and forty-two. Six hundred and forty-two. Eighty-four. Nine hundred and forty-four. Fourteen hundred and fifty-three. Two hundred and nine. Four hundred and fifty-six. Eighteen hundred and forty-nine. One thousand six hundred and twelve. Three hundred and forty-three. Eleven hundred and fourteen. One thousand and sixty-six. *Thirteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven. Ten thousand and six hundred and fifty-four.*



Express the following Roman in Arabic numerals: — \*

MDCCX. DCXXIX. CCCXL. MDCCCXL. CXX.  
DCCXXIV. CCCXXXIII. LXXXIV. XVIII. VIII.  
XXVII. XXXIV. XLIV. XLVI. LXV. LXXVII.  
LII. CCXCVI. XIX.

Put the following Arabic into Roman numerals: —

Book 2. Chapter 8. Section 9. Appendix, No. 24.  
Volume 6. Part 19. Chapter 30. Book 5. Section 12.  
No. 27. Volume 34. Part 56. In the year 1763. The  
year 1453. The second verse of Chapter 12.

## RULES FOR THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

1. The first letter of the first word of every sentence, and after every full stop, should begin with a capital; as, "John walks." "What do you want?"

2. The first letter of every line in poetry should begin with a capital; as,

"These are thy works, Parent of Good,  
Almighty! thine this universal frame,  
Thus wondrous fair! Thyself how wondrous then!"

3. Proper names should begin with capitals; as, "I saw William and Francis." "Washington is the capital of the United States of America."

4. Qualities personified should begin with capitals; as, "Hence, loathed Melancholy."

\* The Arabic numerals are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. They are so called because they were introduced from the East into Europe by the Arabians.

5. Every appellation of the Deity should begin with a capital; as, "The Lord Jehovah reigns."

6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O!* should always be capitals.

7. Titles of honor and respect, when followed by names should be distinguished by capitals; as, "The Governor of Ohio." When no name follows a title, it need not be written with a capital; as, "The governor spoke to the president."

8. Nouns denoting a religious sect should begin with a capital; as, a Friend, a Calvinist, a Baptist, a Unitarian, a Methodist, a Universalist, an Episcopalian, &c.

9. The principal words in the titles of books should begin with capitals; as, Pope's "Essay on Man."

#### EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Boston is the capital of Massachusetts. Cincinnati is on the Ohio. St. Louis is a beautiful and flourishing city on the Mississippi. When we were at New York, last June, many vessels arrived there from England and France. Columbus discovered America. The Great Britain steamship stranded on the coast of Ireland. Put your trust in God. The Creator and Ruler of the world. The "Messiah" was written by Klopstock, a German poet. Titus, the Roman emperor, who took Jerusalem, was styled "The Delight of Mankind." The Pyrenees divide France from Spain. Virginia was settled in A. D. 1607. Boston is supplied with water from Lake Cochituate. The Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson. Great Britain comprises England, Scotland, and Wales. The Old Testament was chiefly written in the Hebrew language, and the New Testament in the Greek.

## POINTS OR MARKS USED IN WRITING

Comma	,	Hyphen	-
Semicolon	;	Paragraph	¶
Colon	:	Quotation	“ ”
Period	.	Index	☞
Interrogation	?	Section	§
Exclamation	!	Asterisk	*
Apostrophe	'	Obelisk	†
Dash	—	Parallels	
Parenthesis	( )	Ellipsis	... ..
Brackets	[ ]	Diaeresis	¨
Caret	^		

## COMMA ( , )

The **COMMA** is used to mark off certain clauses in sentences.

## SEMICOLON ( ; )

The **SEMICOLON** is used to mark off those parts of a sentence which require to be more distinctly separated than by a comma.

## COLON ( : )

The **COLON** is used to mark off those parts of a sentence which require to be more distinctly separated than by a semicolon.

## PERIOD ( . )

The **PERIOD** is used at the end of a sentence, and shows that its sense is complete. It is also used after abbreviations and contractions

## INTERROGATION ( ? )

The NOTE OF INTERROGATION is used in asking a question.

## APOSTROPHE ( ' )

The APOSTROPHE denotes the omission of one or more letters; as, *lov'd*, loved. It also marks the possessive case; as, *a boy's hat*.

## EXCLAMATION ( ! )

The NOTE OF EXCLAMATION is placed after expressions of sudden emotion or strong feeling.

## DASH ( — )

The DASH is used where the sentence is left unfinished, and where there is a sudden change of the sentiment.

## PARENTHESIS ( ( ) )

The PARENTHESIS is used to include something explanatory or incidentally introduced.

## BRACKETS ( [ ] )

BRACKETS are used for the same purpose as the parenthesis.

## CARET ( ^ )

The CARET is used to show that a letter or word has been accidentally omitted in writing; as, *com<sup>m</sup>ence*.

## HYPHEN ( - )

The HYPHEN is used to connect compound words, and is placed after a syllable ending a line, to show that the remainder of the word begins the next line.

## PARAGRAPH ( ¶ )

The **PARAGRAPH** is used in the Bible to denote the beginning of a new subject.

## QUOTATION ( “ ” )

The **QUOTATION** is used to signify that the words so marked are taken from some other author.

## INDEX ( ⚡ )

The **INDEX** is used to show that special attention is required.

## SECTION ( § )

The **SECTION** is used to mark the smaller divisions of a discourse.

## ASTERISK, OR STAR ( \* )

The **ASTERISK**, or **STAR**, refers to something in the margin or at the bottom of the page.

## OBELISK ( † ) AND PARALLELS ( ‖ )

The **OBELISK** and **PARALLELS** are used for references, the same as the asterisk.

## ELLIPSIS ( \* \* \* )

The **ELLIPSIS** is used to denote the omission of some letters or words; as, *T\*\*\*\*s*, Thomas.

## DIÆRESIS ( ¨ )

*The DIÆRESIS*, placed over the latter of two vowels shows that both of them are sounded; as, coöperate.

SWAN'S SERIES.

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THOMAS, COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

Philadelphia,

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF SCHOOL COMMITTEES, SUPERINTENDENTS  
AND TEACHERS, TO

SWAN'S SERIES  
OF  
READING BOOKS,  
REVISED EDITION.

CONSISTING OF

SWAN'S PRIMARY SCHOOL READER, PART I.  
SWAN'S PRIMARY SCHOOL READER, PART II.  
SWAN'S PRIMARY SCHOOL READER, PART III.  
SWAN'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL READER.  
SWAN'S DISTRICT SCHOOL READER.  
SWAN'S YOUNG LADIES' READER.  
SWAN'S INSTRUCTIVE READER.  
SWAN'S INTRODUCTION TO THE INSTRUCTIVE READER.  
SWAN'S SPELLER.  
SWAN'S PRIMARY SPELLER.

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The above valuable series, have recently undergone an entire revision, and they are now presented to the public, enlarged and much improved with the full confidence that they will be found superior to any other reading books now in existence.

## SWAN'S SERIES.

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### DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES.

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This series of Reading Books was compiled by Mr. William D. Swan, who has for many years been the principal of the Mayhew School, Boston; and who is well known throughout the United States as an earnest laborer in the cause of popular education. Mr. Swan's long experience and great success as a teacher of reading, eminently qualified him to prepare a series of books, which should *teach children to read*. That this, the compiler's object, has been accomplished, would seem to be proved by the high reputation the books have obtained, as well as by the extensive sale they have acquired. To render them more worthy of the generous support they have received at the hands of the public, they have recently undergone an entire revision, and are now presented in an improved form, with much additional interesting matter.

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## THE PRIMARY SCHOOL READER,

### PART I.

IS INTENDED FOR BEGINNERS.

IT CONTAINS A LESSON UPON EACH OF THE ELEMENTARY  
SOUNDS OF THE LANGUAGE.

The design of the author is to teach the *form, name, and power* of each letter separately, and then its use in combination with other letters in the formation of syllables and words. By adopting this process, the pupil will acquire the habit of a distinct enunciation, at an age when the organs of speech are most flexible, and much labor will be saved in his future progress in education.

It will be seen by an examination that the lessons have been gradually arranged so as to make the pupil's progress easy and certain. In the lessons upon the first 36 pages of the book, easy words to illustrate vowel and consonant sounds have been selected, in which consonant sounds in combination do not occur. The next 36 pages consist of Easy Lessons in Monosyllables, and the remainder is devoted to Lessons containing words of more than one syllable. The lessons have been selected with great care. They are not only designed to interest the child in his progress, to awaken the active faculties of the mind, and induce independent *thought*; but to improve the affections and purify the heart. Many of *them are upon the most familiar objects in nature, and all contain just and moral sentiments.*

SWAN'S SERIES.

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## THE PRIMARY SCHOOL READER, PART II.

CONTAINS EXERCISES IN ARTICULATION,  
ARRANGED IN CONNECTION WITH EASY READING LESSONS.  
IT ALSO CONTAINS A SERIES OF EXERCISES UPON INFLECTIONS.

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## THE PRIMARY SCHOOL READER, PART III.

IS DESIGNED FOR THE HIGHEST CLASSES IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, AND THE  
LOWEST CLASS IN GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, THUS ENABLING THE PUPIL TO  
REVIEW HIS STUDIES AFTER ENTERING THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS BOOK ALSO CONTAINS  
EXERCISES UPON ARTICULATION, EXERCISES UPON INFLECTION, QUANTITY, ETC.  
All arranged in connection with the Reading Lessons.

It is claimed for Swan's Primary Series, as indeed for the entire series,  
that the selections are particularly well adapted for the classes for which  
they are designed. The various exercises likewise are of a gradual and  
progressive character.

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## THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL READER, IS DESIGNED TO FOLLOW THE PRIMARY SCHOOL READERS.

IT CONTAINS  
EXERCISES IN ARTICULATION, PAUSES, INFLECTIONS OF THE VOICE, ETC.  
With such Rules and Suggestions as are deemed useful to the learner.  
THESE EXERCISES AND RULES ARE ARRANGED IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
READING LESSONS.

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## THE DISTRICT SCHOOL READER,

IS DESIGNED FOR THE HIGHEST CLASSES IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS,  
AND AS A GENERAL READING BOOK FOR ACADEMIES.

IT CONTAINS A VALUABLE TREATISE ON ELOCUTION,

AND

## A Glossary of the Biographical and Classical Allusions

WHICH OCCUR IN THE READING LESSONS.

The selections are not only well adapted for teaching Reading, but they  
have a freshness and vigor, as well as variety, which few, if any other  
reading books possess.



## THE YOUNG LADIES' READER

IS DESIGNED FOR A FIRST-CLASS READING BOOK IN FEMALE SEMINARIES  
AND FOR THE HIGHEST CLASSES IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

### IT CONTAINS A VALUABLE TREATISE UPON ELOCUTION

Of the character of the Selections for Reading, the compiler says, in his preface,

"The design has been not only to present every variety of style necessary to teach good reading, but to select such pieces as would be interesting and instructive to young ladies. In a reading book for boys, less of the narrative and descriptive style, and more of the declamatory, would be required to prepare them for the various public stations in life which they may be called upon to occupy; but in preparing a book for young ladies, the design should be to select such pieces as will tend to make good *fire-side readers*. Such has been the aim of the compiler. The selections contain just and moral sentiments, and many of them are designed to furnish useful instruction upon some of the most important duties of life."

This series of Reading Books not only contain good exercises for teaching every variety of style in reading, but they abound in well chosen selections both in prose and verse, upon subjects designed to illustrate the importance of truth, justice, and morality; patriotism, humanity, and benevolence; sobriety, industry, and frugality; chastity, temperance, and all the virtues which honor and adorn humanity.

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## THE INSTRUCTIVE READER,

AND

### THE INTRODUCTION TO THE INSTRUCTIVE READER,

ARE DESIGNED TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE REMAINING NUMBERS  
OF THE SERIES.

These books, as their titles indicate, have been prepared to supply a want which has long been felt, of a course of reading lessons in Natural History, Science and Literature. No books have been received with *greater favor*, or met with a more cordial reception from educators than *Swan's Instructive Readers*.

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SWAN'S SPELLING BOOK,  
AND  
SWAN'S PRIMARY SPELLING BOOK.

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THE SPELLING BOOK  
CONSISTS OF  
WORDS IN COLUMNS AND SENTENCES  
FOR  
Oral and Written Exercises;  
TOGETHER WITH  
PREFIXES, AFFIXES, AND IMPORTANT ROOTS  
FROM THE GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.  
BY WILLIAM D. SWAN.

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This work has been compiled to furnish teachers with a complete and systematic series of exercises in English orthography.

Experience has convinced the author that the old method of requiring children to study words in columns, arranged according to their accent and number of syllables, and to spell them orally, without reducing the exercise to practice by writing the words, is a useless task, and will never accomplish its design. Children may be able to spell words correctly when pronounced by the teacher; but, without frequent practice in writing, they will mis-spell them in composition. The recent reports of school committees upon this subject, bear testimony to the truth of this conclusion.

There are great and paramount difficulties in learning to spell correctly the English language. These difficulties arise principally from the anomalous and peculiar structure of the language—from the variety of sounds

## SWAN'S SERIES.

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given to the several vowels—from silent consonants in certain classes of words—and from the similarity of sounds in syllables formed by different combinations of letters. To obviate these difficulties—to classify and arrange them under distinct heads, that they may be more readily and easily learned and remembered—has been the principal design of the author.

Easy words, illustrating the simple sounds of vowels and consonants; words containing one or more silent consonants; words pronounced alike, but differing in orthography and signification,—have been arranged into distinct classes. But the great and distinguishing feature of the work is the arrangement of Exercises for Writing, in connection with the several classes. It has often been urged, and with good reason, against the spelling books in common use, that children are required to learn to spell words, of the meaning and use of which they have no idea. These Exercises for Writing provide a remedy for this defect. Most of the words in the columns occur in the sentences, and the learner is thus shown their meaning and application.

Words containing syllables or terminations, pronounced alike or nearly alike, but spelled differently, are arranged in parallel columns, which are also followed by appropriate exercises for writing. Much attention should be bestowed upon these terminations, as they form one of the chief difficulties in spelling. Take, for instance, the termination *cise* and *ieve*, which have both the same sound, as in the words receive and believe. If the learner be told that whenever the letter *c* precedes the termination, it is spelled *cise*, but if any other consonant precede, it is spelled *ieve*, he will have but little difficulty in spelling this class of words in future; and so with all the other classes which have been arranged and explained.

Rules for Spelling, with the exceptions, are introduced in the book, with numerous examples for written exercises under each of them. It is the design of the author that these should be thoroughly committed to memory by the pupil, and frequent questions asked with reference to them by the teacher.

Another prominent feature in the work is the introduction of the Prefixes and Affixes, by which the meaning of words is variously modified. There has also been added, for more advanced pupils, a large number of the important Greek and Latin roots, with some of their derivatives. These derivatives form an important class of words for spelling, independently of the roots, which may be traced to their origin or not, according to the age and capacity of the pupil.

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SWAN'S SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS,  
ENTIRE OR IN PART,

HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED INTO THE SCHOOLS  
OF THE  
PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS  
OF  
ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

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The publishers have in their possession a great number of notices of the books, votes of introduction, and recommendations of teachers from all parts of the United States; some of which they give.

Particular attention is called to the fact that nearly all of the subjoined recommendations from Teachers are from such persons as have tested the books in the school-room.

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

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GEORGE B. EMERSON, Esq., of Boston, in an article in the *Common School Journal*, says of the Primary School Reader, Parts I. and II.,

"These valuable books are formed on the principle of teaching one thing at a time. Lessons are given, in the First Part, made up of words in which the simplest sounds only occur. Sixteen of these lessons contain so many of the most important elementary vowel sounds, the twenty-six succeeding lessons contain elementary consonant sounds. These lessons are preceded by concise, but clear and definite directions, just such as are needed and sufficient to enable a teacher to understand and execute the truly philosophical plan of the author. These directions, & notices, as he modestly calls them, are a most important feature in the work.

"The object of the First Part, is thus the articulation of the simple sounds. As to the object of the second, as well as the first, the author makes the following very just observations:

"In teaching, as in all other arts, there must be perfect instruments as well as skilful operators. A man may be thoroughly accomplished, in

## SWAN'S SERIES.

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his trade,—he may be able to construct the nicest and most intricate piece of mechanism, or manufacture the most elegant fabrics,—yet, if he have not proper implements, all his skill must be unavailing,—he can produce but imperfect works. The teacher is subject to the same law. However competent he may be to instruct, he must be provided with suitable books for instruction, else he will not succeed in his work.

“A regular system for teaching children to read is as necessary as it is for teaching any other art; and it is the want of system that forms the principal defect of most reading books now in use.

“The method of teaching young children to read in most primary school books is by the aid of *cuts* placed opposite the word or sentence to be read. The absurdity of this may at any time be seen, by hearing a child, that has learned the *names* of the letters, but is unacquainted with their *powers*, read from one of these books. Direct his attention to the pictures. There sit a *cat*, a *rat*, a *bug*, and a variety of other objects. Let him ‘spell the words, and pronounce them,’ and the chance is equal that he will say, *c-a-t*, *kitten*; *r-a-t*, *mouse*; and *b-u-g*, *spider*. The truth is, the pictures are worse than useless. They divert the attention of the child, while they render no aid in pronouncing the words. The pronunciation of words is the *mechanical part*. This can only be taught to children successfully by first teaching them the *powers* of the letters. Teaching them that words are signs of ideas is the *intellectual part*; and, in doing this, the words themselves should be the only pictures used.

“Naming the letters before pronouncing the words, as *c-a-t*, *cat*; *r-a-t*, *rat*, is of no assistance to the child in learning to read. This will be seen by comparing the sounds of the words with the *names* of their letters. For instance, before reading the word *cat*, he is directed to say *see-ai-tee*, and before *mat*, *em-ai-tee*. It is obvious that the names of these letters, *em-ai-tee* give not the slightest clew to the sound of the word *mat*; and the child has, therefore, to learn from some other source that *d-o-g* spells *dog*, instead of *dee-ō-gee*. The last is the only sound of the word which the learner can infer from the combination of the letters. The fallacy of this method arises from confounding the *names* of the letters with their *powers*, or *elementary sounds*.

“The lessons in the PRIMARY SCHOOL READER, *Part First*, are arranged upon the plan of teaching the *powers* of the letters as well as their *names*. The attention is to be directed to *one* sound in each lesson. By this means, the organs of speech will be called into exercise upon every sound in the language. The importance of this method will be perceived when we reflect how often the sounds of the letters are perverted or improperly suppressed. Take, for instance, the letter *r*. The *sound* of this letter, when preceded by a vowel, is too frequently banished from the language. We hear *fawm* for *form*, *stawm* for *storm*, &c. Few,

even of our best speakers, succeed in uttering it distinctly, while others fail to sound it at all. Similar faults occur in the utterance of other letters, all of which may be avoided by exercising the voice upon these sounds at the age when the organs are most tractable. Exercises upon the consonant sounds in combination will be found in this book. If proper attention be given to this subject, in the first steps of instruction, an accurate and distinct articulation will soon become habitual.

“Next to articulation,—if we *teach one thing at a time*,—are the inflections of the voice. A good articulation will avail but little in reading, if the words be uttered in a monotonous, ‘school-boy tone.’ This is a very common error. We hear it not only in the school-room, but in the pulpit, at the bar, and in our legislative halls. Men converse in animated and agreeable tones; but their reading is monotonous and lifeless,—a mere mechanical pronunciation of words; and this error may, in most instances, be traced to the nursery or primary school. When children first learn to read sentences, their attention is directed to the mechanical part, only,—the pronunciation of the words. Hence arises the habit of reading in unnatural tones; and this habit is continued by requiring them, in their progress, to read lessons which they do not understand; as children must read in artificial tones, unless they fully understand what they read.”

“The author has, evidently, well and fully considered the subject, and since his conclusions accord with our own, as given in this Journal and elsewhere, we have thought that we could not in any way more fairly bring them before our readers, than in his own words. In the Second Part, lessons upon the consonant sounds in combination are followed by extremely well chosen reading lessons, whose object is to give,—what is so very essential,—exercise in the inflections of the voice. But while this is done, and well done, the author never loses sight of those higher purposes which should be always kept in view in lessons for children.”

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THOMAS SHERWIN, ESQ., *Principal of the English High School, Boston* in a letter to the compiler, says,

“DEAR SIR,—Accept my thanks for a copy of your series of Readers, which you have kindly sent me as they were issued from the press. I have carefully examined these volumes myself, and have heard, in private, the uniformly favourable opinions of many gentlemen well qualified to judge their merits. Allow me to say, that I think they are admirably adapted to the objects for which they are designed, and that I heartily recommend them to the favour of all interested in the cause of English education.”

## SWAN'S SERIES.

SAMUEL S. GREENE, A. M., Superintendent of Public Schools, Providence and Professor of the Normal Department of Brown University, writes to the compiler as follows:

"WILLIAM D. SWAN, ESQ.—DEAR SIR,—I have examined your series of Reading Books, and am happy to say that I am much pleased with them. The plan seems to me admirably fitted to accomplish the important work of developing the organs of speech, and of securing a graceful and easy elocution. I cordially commend the books to the attention of teachers and school committees.

SAMUEL S. GREENE.

JOSHUA BATES, JR., ESQ., *Principal of the Brimmer Grammar School, Boston*, says,

"DEAR SIR,—I most cheerfully and fully concur with Mr. Greene, in his recommendations of your series of Reading Books."

BARNUM FIELD, ESQ., *the late well-known Principal of the Franklin School, Boston*, says,

"DEAR SIR,—I regard your Primary School Readers as supplying what has long been a desideratum, and as valuable auxiliaries in the cause of education. In answer to inquiries of our Primary School Committee, some years ago, I suggested a course of instruction, in the Schools under their care, upon the plan of your books. I regard your plan as philosophical and correct, and its execution as judicious and excellent."

GEORGE B. HYDE, ESQ., *Principal of the Dwight School, Boston*, says,

"DEAR SIR,—I have examined your series of Reading Books, and am much pleased with them. The selections are better adapted to the capacities of children than any I have seen. The exercises at the head of the lessons, and the whole plan of the work, seem admirably well calculated to develop the organs of speech, and secure a graceful and easy style of reading.

Yours, very respectfully,

GEORGE B. HYDE."

ELBRIDGE SMITH, ESQ., *Principal of the High School, Cambridge, and late Principal of the Classical and English High School, Worcester, Mass.* in a letter to the compiler, says,

"DEAR SIR,—I have been using the District School Reader, in the school under my care, for the last three months. I consider it the best work of the kind before the public. I hope you will find yourself rewarded for the labor of compilation in its general introduction into the schools of this country.

ELBRIDGE SMITH."

## SWAN'S SERIES.

ISAAC F. SHEPARD, ESQ., *Principal of the Otis Grammar School, Boston,* says,

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have to apologize to you for so long a delay in acknowledging the receipt of your Grammar School Reader. I thank you for the book, and more especially for the good service you have done in making it. I need not say it was needed; and I know not how the vacuum, that existed in our schools before its introduction, could have been better filled. I expressed myself warmly in favor of it to two of the Book Committee, when it was undergoing their examination; and I do not therefore hesitate to say to you, that I regard it, for the class of readers who will use it, the best book I have ever seen.

Yours, very truly,

ISAAC F. SHEPARD."

JOSIAH A. STEARNS, ESQ., *Principal of the Mather Grammar School, Boston,* says,

"DEAR SIR,—Having carefully examined, and thoroughly tested, your Primary School Reader, Part Third, and your Grammar School Reader, I can confidently commend them to public favor.

"I regard the plan of these works as excellent, and the selection of pieces which they contain as singularly tasteful and judicious. The most skilful instructor will find the books a valuable aid, while their frequent and ample 'Notes to Teachers' peculiarly adapt them to the wants of schools in which a frequent change of instructors is unavoidable.

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

JOSIAH A. STEARNS."

*Extract from the Records of the School Committee of the City of Boston.*

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

*Ordered,* That the Primary School Reader, Part III., by William D. Swan, be introduced into the Grammar Schools as the Reading Book of the Fourth Class, in the room of the Gradual Reader.

S. F. McCLEARY, *Secretary.*

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

*Ordered,* That Swan's Grammar School Reader be introduced into our Grammar Schools, as the Reading Book of the Second and Third Class.

S. F. McCLEARY, *Secretary.*

*Extract from the Records of the Directors of the St. Louis Public Schools.*

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At an adjourned meeting, this day held, of the Directors of St. Louis Public Schools,

*Resolved,* That Swan's series of School Books take the place of the Eclectic series in the St. Louis Public Schools.



## SWAN'S SERIES.

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EDWARD WYMAN, Esq., *the distinguished Principal of the English and Classical High School, St. Louis*, says,

"DEAR SIR,—On the first announcement of your series of Reading Books, I was prepared to expect some decided improvement upon all similar works in use; and in subsequent careful examination of them, I find myself in no respect disappointed. The philosophical arrangement of the elementary principles of good reading (treated as an art and a science) is an important and valuable characteristic of the books; the rejection of emblems is another; and the unexceptionable character of the contents another. In short, these books are just such as, in the hands of a skilful teacher, must lead to a nice discrimination, a distinct articulation, and a fluent utterance of the elements of our language. The books are valuable, and I shall labour to introduce them.

Yours, truly,

E. WYMAN."

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*From the Teachers of the Dorchester Grammar Schools.*

MR. WM. D. SWAN,—DEAR SIR,—Having examined with great care and satisfaction, your District School Reader, we feel constrained to thank you for this valuable addition to our list of Readers, and to say that, in our estimation, it is *second to none* that we have ever seen. It is just the book we at present *need* in our higher classes, and we shall recommend its immediate introduction into our schools.

WILLIAM S. WILLIAMS.  
AMASA DAVENPORT,  
ELWELL WOODBURY,  
WILLIAM T. ADAMS,  
JOHN CAPEN,  
ISAAC SWAN.

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ALONZO TRIPP, Esq., *Principal of an Academy in Barnstable*, says,

"WILLIAM D. SWAN, Esq.,—DEAR SIR,—I have now examined carefully the several parts of your Primary and Grammar Readers; and having used three of the series, in different classes under my own instruction, I am free to state that I consider them decidedly superior to any other reading books with which I am acquainted.

"The selections are, in general, excellent; and while they are well adapted, both in thought and style, to the capacity and *taste* of youth, they are such as will develop variety of intonation and inflection of voice.

"I hope to see your books very generally introduced, as, in the hands of efficient teachers, they cannot fail to promote a correct and graceful *style of reading*.

Yours, very truly,

ALONZO TRIPP."

